THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1876. NO. 272.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern War.

THE TWO STORIES—TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

RAGUSA, July 22.—Mustapha Djeladin Pasha and Sohlizck Pasha, with seven battalions of infantry and four companies of cavalry and eight guns, attacked the Servians in their intrenchments at Ruska, before Belina, on Thursday, and after four hours of sanguinary combat, the Servians fled. The Turks captured four guns and four small forts.

BELGRADE, July 22.—Official advices respecting the fighting of the 20th inst. at Beljina state that the Turks, in their retreat, left a quantity of arms and ammunition. The Servians buried two hundred Turks, and advanced their trenches clear to Beljina.

The Servian Ministers of War and Justice have proceeded to headquarters on the Drina. The Belgrade reserves have gone to the seat of war.

THE CZAR LECTURES THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR.

VIENNA, July 22.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes a telegraphic account of the presentation of his credentials by Caboni Pacha at St. Petersburg. He was treated with every distinction, but at the same time the Czar dwelt upon the state of affairs in Turkey in such a manner as to profoundly impress the Turkish minister, who withdrew visibly affected.

GREECE WILL PROTEST.

ATHENS, July 23.—The Greek Government is preparing to protest, should the Porte fulfil its intention of establishing a colony of 70,000 Circassians near the Greek frontier.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY AGREE THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO MAINTAIN THE POLICY OF NON-INTERVENTION.

LONDON, July 23.—The *Observer's* Berlin special says: At the Salzburg interview, the Emperors William and Francis Joseph agreed that a maintenance of the policy of non-intervention was impossible, in view of the massacre and bloodshed now occurring.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE TURKISH LINE—A FIGHT IN PROGRESS AT BREGOVA.

LONDON, July 24.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Osman Pacha's camp, twenty-five miles from Widdin, writing on Sunday, 23d, says: All is quiet at present. The Servians remain on the Servian side of the Timok river. Cannon shots are occasionally exchanged, but the Turks will not probably attack until a general advance is made all along the line.

A Widdin telegram says that Turkish irregulars attacked the Servian camp at Bregova on Sunday morning, and fighting still continues.

A Vienna telegram says the persons who insulted the Austrian consul at Belgrade were employed by the Servian police.

Ten Turkish gunboats have been placed between Widdin and Florentin on the Danube.

THE SERVIANS MAKING NO PROGRESS—AN AUSTRIAN CONSUL IN TROUBLE—ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, July 24.—The *Daily News'* particular special says: "Nowhere are the Servians more than one days' march outside their frontier. They have nowhere improved on one step on the original positions attained at the beginning of the month. They are acting on the offensive only at Saitschar, if indeed there. I confess that to the Servians the prospects are gloomy. Where victory is claimed as by Mirkowitz and Olimpies the victory consists in repelling in the report of an attack or, in other words, avoidance of defeat. Not a foot of ground, nothing except the barren result of holding their own, is claimed by themselves. On Sunday General Tchernayeff arrived here."

The *Daily News'* Belgrade special, dated Saturday, says: It is expected that Prince Milan's headquarters will be moved from Paratjin on Sunday, probably to Saitschar, if operations thereabout are favorable.

The Austrian Consul General on Friday ordered some Austrian Schwabian volunteers who had landed here to return to Austria. Upon their refusal a discussion followed. The Consul seized a Servian General, D'Arrmo, by the throat, forced him to desist, if he wished to depart in safety. The Consul has proceeded to Semlin.

The *Daily News'* Constantinople dispatch says: A correspondent who has just returned from the Philipp polisful y indorses the *News'* account of Bulgarian atrocities. His facts were obtained from reports of French, Austrian, Greek and Russian consuls, whose names he was allowed to use as authority. The English population *here* are greatly exasperated against Elliott, the British Ambassador to Turkey, for suppressing the facts, and asserting that Baring, the English Secretary of Legation, incompetent to investigate the matter. Mr. Schuyler, the American Secretary of Legation, starts to-morrow to inquire into the advisability of establishing a vice consulate at Philippopolis. His report on the atrocities will, it is expected, disclose the truth.

The *Daily News'* Vienna dispatch says: It is rumored here that General Ignatieff took a furlough because Midhat Pacha, the Turkish President of the Council of State, became possessed of documents compromising documents concerning him.

The *Gaulois* says that Lehonvaloff, Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, insists upon being recalled, as his position in London is intolerable.

The *Telegraph's* Berlin special says: I am informed that Servia has solicited Germany to reconcile the Russian and Austrian views in the negotiation that must ensue, should further reverses compel Servia to sue for an armistice, so that the Turkish demand may be modified and Servian territorial integrity preserved.

Great Britain.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

LONDON, July 22.—Minister Pierrepont says nothing has occurred in any wise altering the situation, notwithstanding the inferences that there is a prospect of negotiations for the renewal of the extradition treaty on a more satisfactory basis.

SHIPPING BILL PASSED.

The Shipping bill passed the House of Lords last night.

ENGLISH TEAM AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, July 22.—The match between the English, Scotch, Australian and Canadian teams began on Wednesday at Wimbledon was concluded to-day, and was won by England. The following are the scores at three ranges, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards: England, 162, 152, 115; Scotland, 152, 138, 135; Australia, 144, 125, 97; Canada, 139, 107, 91. The weather was bright and hot.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE THUNDERER.

A dispatch from Plymouth says that a few days before the disastrous trial trip of the Thunderer the boilers were tested by hydraulic pressure, making it necessary wedging down safety and all other relief valves. It has been discovered that the wedges had never been removed, the communication was also closed and no steam was able to escape even to the engine.

The London *Telegraph* says it is sated that the Duke of Marlborough will succeed the Duke of Abercorn as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Egypt.

THE CLOSING OF THE COURT.

ALEXANDRIA, July 22.—The judges have unanimously approved the action of Judge Hoakmann in closing the Court of Summary Justice, the Government not permitting the execution of the judgment against itself, but it appears that another judge is to hold court in his place. There was a demonstration to-day in front of the court, and cries of "*Vive la* Hoakmann!" and "Justice for all!" Cherif Pacha, Minister of Justice, has come from Cairo to look over the matter in behalf of the Government.

France.

NO MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

PARIS, July 22.—The Republican journals are bitter in their comments on the Senate's rejection of the bill restoring to the State the sole rights of conferring university degrees. The Conservative journals are very moderate, and say there will be no ministerial crisis, as the Ministry did not make the passage of the bill a Cabinet question. The *Constitutionnel* says the Minister of Public Instruction confirmed this view to his friends at the close of yesterday's sitting.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE CHAMBER.

VERSAILLES, July 22.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day renewed the vote of a former Assembly overthrowing the Empire. Afterward there was an animated debate in connection with several recent nominations for mayors. Cassagnac, Bonapartist, accused DeMarcere, Minister of the Interior, of abusing the confidence of President MacMahon. DeMarcere energetically protested against Cassagnac's assertion. He said it was the duty of the Cabinet to appoint Republican functionaries. He concluded by expressing the hope that the country would remain true to the Chamber, which, by firmness and moderation, had firmly attached the nation to Republican institutions. The party of the Left warmly applauded this passage of the Minister's remarks, interpreting it as a rejoinder to the Senate's rejection or the University bill yesterday. The House finally unanimously, after an eloquent speech by Gambetta, passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry. Three hundred and seventy-one Deputies voted; the Bonapartists abstained from voting.

Isaac Sturtevant, of the lumber firm of I. Sturtevant & Co., died in Cleveland on Saturday of paralysis.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill appropriating $100,000 for the completion of the Washington monument. After discussion of the amendments of Mr. Morrill, providing for an examination of the foundation, &c., and limiting the cost to $350,000, the bill passed. It appropriates $100,000 to continue the work after the Washington Monument Society shall transfer to the United States all its rights and privileges, and provides that the work be under the direction of the President of the United States and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and Architect of the Capitol.

Mr. LOGAN called up the House bill to regulate the issue of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, seamen and others, which was amended and passed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the River and Harbor bill.

After a lengthy discussion of the usual political character, and in which many Senators participated, a vote was taken on the pending question, the motion of Mr. Thurman to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to reduce the total amount to $4,000,000, and it was rejected—yeas 9, nays 28.

The question then recurred upon the substitute of Mr. Edmunds, offered some days ago, to appropriate $4,000,000 for rivers and harbors, to be expended under direction of the Secretary of War.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend the substitute so as to appropriate $6,000,000 instead of $4,000,000. Rejected.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend the substitute of Mr. Edmunds by striking all out after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the bill of which he gave notice several days ago, appropriating $5,271,664 for the improvement of rivers and harbors throughout the country. In explanation of his substitute Mr. Allison said the River and Harbor bill as it now stood appropriated $6,759,014, and the substitute just read appropriated $5,271,664, or $1,487,350 less than the amount in the bill before the Senate.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected to appropriating $75,000 for the improvement of the harbor of refuge, Lake Huron, including the removal of the wreck of the City of Buffalo, and it was withdrawn.

After further discussion Mr. ALLISON withdrew the second section of his substitute, appropriating $50,000 for surveys of rivers throughout the country, and the question being on the substitute as modified, it was rejected—yeas 17, nays 22.

The substitute of Mr. Edmunds was then rejected—yeas 12, nays 26. Mr. Edmunds then submitted a substitute appropriating $5,500,000 for the improvement of rivers and harbors, to be expended under direction of the Secretary of War. Rejected—yeas 15, nays 23.

Mr. EDMUNDS then moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report the bill amended so as to appropriate an amendment not to exceed $5,500,000, to be expended at points of most importance, mentioned in the bill. Rejected—yeas 14, nays 25.

The question then being on agreeing to the amendments made in Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor bill, Mr. EDMUNDS demanded a separate vote on each amendment, when the fact was developed that no quorum was present, and the Senate, at ten P. M., adjourned till Monday.

A LANCASTER TRAGEDY.

Matrimonial Infelicity Leads to the Murder of a Young Wife.

LANCASTER, July 22.—Last evening about eight o'clock James Pannell shot his wife at his residence, corner of Water and Lemon streets, and in the presence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hedrick. The parties were married only long enough to quarrel, and for some time past Pannell was at work at the Centennial buildings in Philadelphia. A few weeks ago, when on a visit home, they had a quarrel, resulting in a separation, and last evening he called for the purpose of reconciliation, but she refused, whereupon he drew a pistol and fired two shots, one of them lodging immediately below the cheek bone, and the other penetrating the brain. Pannell was promptly arrested. Mrs. Pannell died this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Ex-Queen Isabella has left Paris for Spain.

The yacht Mohawk was raised yesterday morning, and the body of Frost Thaine found in the cabin.

Ned Harris, colored, has been arrested at Richmond, Va., for the murder of his nephew, eleven years ago.

Richard Evans was killed in New York on Friday night by Thomas Smith, who struck him with a stone.

Thomas, Higgins and Locen, well known Thames professionals, will participate in the Philadelphia Regatta.

General Boisrond Canal has been elected President of Hayti. All quiet. There is a monetary crisis at Jamaica.

A Madrid special says Senor Elduayen Irvil, Governor of Madrid, has been appointed Minister of Finance, in place of Senor Salaverria.

D. M. Downing, agent of the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad at Delta, La., was taken with cramps and drowned on Friday evening, while bathing in the river.

Hillary Page, a Richmond, Va., negro incendiary, being pronounced by medical experts sane and responsible for his acts, the Governor has ordered his execution September 1st.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived at Liverpool on Saturday from New York. They landed without any demonstration, drove to the railway station and proceeded to London.

The coroner's jury in the case of the Mohawk calamity announced in their verdict that Captain Rawlings was not guilty of any criminal negligence, and he was at once discharged.

Mr. J. L. Roe, State Senator from Jefferson county, Indiana, made another and possibly successful attempt to commit suicide on Friday night, at his own residence in Madison, by taking poison.

McGehan, Roarty, Carroll and Boyle, who have been on trial for the past ten days for the murder of policeman Yost, at Tamaqua, in 1875, were on Saturday evening convicted of murder in the first degree, by the Schuylkill county, Pa., court.

"General" John McDonald and "Colonel" John A. Joyce made affidavit on the 21st instant that the testimony of Fitzroy, at the trial of McKee, regarding the payment by ex-Sheriff Mullen to ex-Collector McDonald, was malicious and false in every particular. This affidavit is for Washington consumption.

A special from Hopkinton, Iowa, says: A pleasure party of six went sailing on Magnota river late on Friday night, and had gone but a little way when the boat upset, and of the two young men were saved. Those drowned were Mrs. West, Miss Billings, Miss Hyden and a young child. The bodies of Mrs. Billings and of the child have been recovered.

Two Italians arrived at the Phœnix Hotel, Boston, on Friday, and registered as Charles and August Burgest. Early Saturday morning one killed the other with a razor. The victim, when discovered, was covered with wounds, and said his real name was Nicholas Savignoni, and soon afterward died. Money was the cause of the crime. Giovanni Marstro, the murderer, was arrested Saturday night. He was found secreted under the Eastern Railroad bridge, almost in a state of nudity, just as he had fled from the hotel after committing the crime.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Partly cloudy weather, light northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer, with no change in temperature.

The subscriptions to the city of Paris loan amount to fifty-four times the required sum.

Base ball: St. Louis—St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 1. Chicago—Chicagos 30, Louisvilles 7. New York—Mutuals 7, Hartfords 3.

Work will be resumed at all the mines in the Luzerne region to-day. The speedy dissolution of the coal combination is predicted.

A train on the Central Pacific Railroad on Saturday ran over and killed a man near Truckee, who was found to have been lashed to the track by parties unknown.

The St. Louis Gas Company wants to compromise with the city and get their works back again, but the Mayor refuses to submit their proposition to Councils. Among other things, they want to furnish gas in the city at $2 50 per 1,000 feet.

The coal combination announces an increase of fifteen cents per ton for August. At a recent meeting of the combination it was resolved that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, having exceeded its proportion of shipments to tide water by 5,000 tons, is unless the excess be extinguished before the end of August, the several companies in combination shall be relieved from all further obligations to observe the terms of the compact.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE WAR AGAINST THE SIOUX

Gen. Sherman's Plan of Campaign.

Sheridan to Take the Field in Person.

A Fight Expected Early in August.

Proposed Impeachment of Secretary Robeson.

Prominent Democrats Opposed to the Scheme.

The Dead-lock on Appropriations

A Good River and Harbor Bill or None at All.

The Democratic Dilemma on Resumption

Another Effort at Repeal to be Made in the House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1876.

The War Against the Sioux.

Great activity prevails at army headquarters in forwarding troops and supplies to the scene of war in the mountains of the Big Horn. General Sherman, by a judicious distribution of the troops doing duty on the Atlantic seaboard, has been able, notwithstanding the limited forces at his command, to respond to the calls of General Sheridan for more troops. This will enable him to renew the operations of the army in the savage country with increased vigor and prompt and decisive results. The last of the detachments are now on their way westward. In the meantime Lieutenant General Sheridan reports from Chicago that everything is progressing satisfactorily, and will be in shape for a resumption of active operations in a few weeks. According to official intelligence received at the headquarters of the army the necessary preparations are made and the supplies forwarded, the Lieutenant General will take the field and superintend the operations of the troops in person, as he did in his eminently successful winter campaign of 1868-69 against the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Arapahos and Comanches between the Platte and the Red river of the South. General Sherman will remain in Washington directing the general movements of the troops and providing all means in his power to insure the success of the campaign. The plan of campaign determined upon is a combined movement of three columns, starting in this case from the base. Two of the columns will move directly against the Indians and one against their villages. General Sheridan will, according to present plans, in all probability establish his headquarters in the field at some advantageous point on Goose creek, about forty miles northwest of Fort Phil Kearney, covering the line of Crook's battle of the Rosebud on June 17. The troops of the different columns will aggregate about three to four thousand, with all the picked veterans of the country decidedly against them.

In speaking of the war, General Sherman says that it will be stubborn and bloody; that the chief Indian chiefs will naturally have the choice of positions; that to fight them it will be necessary to take them when they offer or wherever caught; they will not fight unless they have the advantage of ground and numbers, and as a consequence we must suffer losses. He says that Crook and Terry have no superiors as Indian fighters, and if they get anything like a fair chance they will make it warm for the warriors of the Big Horn. He estimates the fighting force of the Sioux now in arms at twenty-five hundred. It is the settled purpose to make the punishment of the Sioux one never to be forgotten by that yet powerful portion of our aboriginal population.

To-night General Sherman received official confirmation of the status of affairs in the Indian country. As anticipated in the press reports, it will be impossible for Merritt to reach Crook before August first, at which time an advance will be made. Dispatches indicate that a junction will be promptly effected between Crook and Terry, when active operations will begin, and an engagement is expected early in August. The dispatches say that the Yellowstone is failing, which will necessitate the hastening of supplies forward, otherwise the low stage of water will cause great embarrassment. Military forces have taken charge of all the agencies in the Sioux country, and the Indians in these vicinities are kept under rigid surveillance. This measure of precaution is designed to prevent an accession to the savage forces when the news of the Custer fight reaches these Indians.

Geological and Geographical Surveys.

The members of the United States geological and geographical surveys of the Territories, Dr. F. V. Hayden in charge, will leave Washington for the rendezvous of the expedition at Denver, during the coming week, and will be in the field about the first of August. The expedition for 1876 has been organized as follows: Professor F. V. Hayden, geologist in charge; James Stevenson, executive officer; Dr. Elliott, corresponding secretary and in charge of natural history department. The first division will embrace A. D. Wilson, topographer in charge; F. M. Endlich, geologist; Mr. Atkinson, topographer. This division of the survey will start from the rendezvous on Cow creek, Wyoming Territory, sixteen miles south of Cheyenne, and proceed south as far as Uncompahgre Agency, in the San Juan region in Southern Colorado, where they will commence their scientific labors. It is intended that this division shall complete the exploration of a small portion of Colorado which lies near the Utah line, then move northward on the west side of the Rocky Mountains and join forces with another division of the survey, which will commence its work in the neighborhood of the White River Agency.

The second division will consist of Henry Gannett, topographer in charge; Dr. A. C. Peale, geologist; Howell Adams, assistant, and James Stevenson. This division will embark on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad and proceed south to Pueblo, thence with a pack train, travel southwest to a region known as Sierra la Sal. This is the locality from which a portion of the expedition was driven last year by a band of Indians composed of renegade Utes and Navajos, and in consequence of which this section of the Territory was left without examination.

The third division will have G. R. Bechler, topographer in charge, assisted by a geologist and mineralogist. This division will make its way west through the Middle Park, continuing its labors at the western rim of this park, working along the northwestern part of Colorado, joining Clarence King's survey of the fortieth parallel.

The fourth division will be placed under the charge of Dr. Elliott Cowes, with an assistant in natural history. This division will be devoted to zoological research, and will not be confined to any particular locality, but will traverse the entire mountainous portions of the country, making collections of birds, animals, shells, plants and insects, studying the habits and determining the geographical distribution of all forms of animal and vegetable life.

Professor Hayden will take an assistant and make an extended tour over a greater portion of the entire country, in order to summarize the labors of the survey for the last three years in Colorado. It is the intention to complete the exploration of Colorado this year, which will enable the issuing of the six topographical and geological atlas sheets now ready with the exception of the work this season. In addition to the work to be done in Colorado this year, a portion of Wyoming Territory will also be examined, and form a portion of the next annual report of the survey. The expedition expects to leave the field about the first of November.

The Proposed Impeachment.

Prominent Democrats in the House still oppose Glover's impeachment project. They admit that Secretary Robeson has not been found guilty of offenses serious enough for such extreme action. Some favor awaiting action in the Belknap case, and shape their course accordingly.

The Legislative Bill.

The Committee of Conference on the Legislative bill met session to-day. The basis of adjustment previously suggested was set aside. It was agreed by the House members to recede from the reduction of salaries, provided the Senate would admit of a reduction in the number of clerks. In the division on the question of reducing salaries, Senator Windom insisted that $1,800 was not too much for the highest grade and ability those places demanded. He said while it would be proper to reduce the number, he could not consent to a reduction of pay. Randall says they will agree to nothing short of cutting down salaries.

Consular and Diplomatic Bill.

The conference on the Consular and Diplomatic bill to-day effected nothing. It was agreed that if no decision was reached to morrow morning, to report the disagreement and ask the appointment of a new committee.

Resumption Repeal.

Holman says that the House will not consent to adjourning until some action is taken on the repeal of the resumption clause of the act of 1875. He repeated that Hendricks has made that a consideration to his acceptance. In the meantime, however, the Committee on Banking and Currency are tied, with a majority against repeal. Another effort will be made in the House to-morrow.

Slim Chance for the River and Harbor Bill.

The chances for the passage of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill by the Senate is doubtful. Senator Edmunds has determined to get a vote on each of the seventy-eight amendments. He says if in his power, he will have a good bill or none at all. The West Virginia Chairman of the House committee took very good care of his own State, but did not show the same liberality towards the United States in general. Edmunds thinks he is able to improve the rivers and harbors of West Virginia, also other points of objection. It now appears that Congress will have to take time to make a proper bill, or go without one.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1876.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF SECRETARY ROBESON.

The following are the formal resolutions of impeachment against Secretary Robeson set forth in Chairman Glover's Real Estate Pool Committee's report. Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the committee not to incorporate the impeachment resolution in it. The opposition, however, comes from the Democratic members, as the Republicans are anxious to have the same brought into the House, as it will afford the opportunity to disclose the motive which actuates the prosecution of the Secretary:

Resolved, That George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Resolved, That the letters and testimony in the case of George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to prepare and report, without unnecessary delay, suitable articles of impeachment of George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the House be appointed and instructed to proceed immediately to the bar of the Senate and there in the name George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, in the name of the House of Representatives, and of all the people of the United States of America, impeach of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and to inform that body that formal articles of impeachment will in due time be presented and request the Senate to take such order in the premises as they deem appropriate.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be, and is hereby instructed to send a copy to the Attorney General of the United States a copy of this report, recommending these resolutions, with the accompanying evidence, for such action in the premises as he may deem proper under the law and acts as developed in the testimony and letters.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

The Committee on Commerce to day head Captain Scott, of St. Louis, in advocacy of various amendments to the Steamboat bill, requiring higher standards of qualification for pilots, engineers and inspectors.

THE SILVER BILL INOPERATIVE.

The President has not signed the Silver bill. The Treasury officials say the section authorizing the exchange of $10,000,000 silver for a like amount of legal tender notes will be practically inoperative, the Treasury not having the silver on hand. The amount is confined in favor of coin for the redemption of the fractional currency.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated George F. Talbot, of Maine, Solicitor of the Treasury, *vice* Bluford Wilson, resigned, and Thomas J. Brady, of Indiana, Second Assistant Postmaster General, *vice* J. N. Tyner, promoted Postmaster General.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Arrival of a Courier from Crook's Camp —He Makes a Narrow Escape—The Fifth Cavalry to Leave Laramie To-day —Over Two Thousand Sioux and Cheyenne Braves Leave Red Cloud for Sitting Bull's Camp.

CHEYENNE, July 22.—The courier who left Goose creek on the evening of the 16th, arrived at Fort Fetterman to-night. His delay was caused by having met at Powder river a body of two hundred Indians, from whom he escaped, hiding himself in the timber for twenty-four hours, one Indian following his trail nine miles. He says they were evidently waiting for him, and fears that the couriers who were sent from Fetterman on the 18th inst. with dispatches for Crook have been intercepted, as he saw their trail this side of the river, but not beyond. His delay ran him out of rations, compelling him to fast two days. He left all quiet in camp. The hostile Sioux are believed to be north of Goose creek forty miles, and not far from the scene of the late massacre on the Little Big Horn. They have not fired into the camp lately, nor attempted to burn it out, although the parched condition of the grass renders this somewhat easy; at least the animals may be robbed of their sustenance. The wagon train gives them a supply until October. The command moved seven miles north on the day of the courier's departure to another branch of Tongue river, near the foot of the Big Horn Mountains, where they will camp until the Fifth Cavalry, which will leave Fort Laramie on Monday, reaches it, about the 5th of August. General Crook will make no aggressive movement until this event, and when, if the couriers whom he has dispatched to Terry advising him to join him succeed in reaching that command he will have made a junction with Terry, the next action will prove a decisive one. Nothing has transpired not already reported pertaining to General Merritt's late engagement with the Cheyennes.

The Indian killed by Buffalo Bill was named Yellow Hand, a young chief. The agent at Red Cloud admits that up to date one thousand Sioux and twelve hundred Cheyennes have left that agency for the north, and it is believed no more will go.

The stage to-night brought in $10,000 in dust from Deadwood. Mr. Gardner, a reliable man who has spent five weeks in the western Big Horn region, returned, describing himself of its richness, reports marvellous discoveries being made, and half a million dollars await transportation. He saw in possession of Mr. Bourg, of this city, one nugget weighing one hundred and forty-seven dollars, and a number ranging from $5 to $50. He brings also seven hundred pounds of sample quartz for smelting.

MEXICO.

Revolutionists Defeated—Lerdo de Tejada Re-Elected President.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 14, *via* HAVANA, July 22.—General Rivas Placias' revolutionary army was surprised and defeated by Colonel Adolf Valle, at a point about two days' march from the capitol. Rivas Placias saved himself by plunging into the river. General Chavarria, second in command, with several staff officers, fifteen soldiers and two hundred horses, were captured. Sixteen revolutionists were killed and the rest scattered. The Government is sending troops down a main railroad to re-establish communication with Vera Cruz, which has been interrupted the past few days by the revolutionary General Romero.

Twenty thousand dollars were collected from the inhabitants of Jalapa by the revolutionary leaders.

The official result of the Presidential election gives Lerdo de Tejada an overwhelming majority. It now only remains for Congress to declare him re-elected.

The Fourth of July was celebrated enthusiastically in the capital, under the auspices of United States Minister Foster.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Shelburne Falls village, Mass., Saturday, destroyed the Woodward Hotel, Methodist church, three stores and two dwelling houses. Loss $80,000, insurance $40,000.

The Dubuque, Iowa, Lumber Company's saw mill was burned on Saturday morning, together with a finishing shed and half a million feet of dry finishing stock. Loss $40,000; insurance $15,000, principally in Eastern companies.

The Western Democrats begin to feel like the character in Mark Twain's comedy when Colonel Sellers asks him to warm himself before the stove with the imaginary fire and enjoy a meal of raw turnips. They want more than one candle in the stove and one turnip for dinner. They are inclined to regard a "reform" platform, pure and simple, as they do the widely advertised medicines which "cure everything for a dollar."—*New York Herald.*

POLITICAL.

New York.

LIBERAL STATE CONVENTION TO INDORSE HAYES.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A Liberal Republican State Convention is called to meet in Saratoga, August 23, to indorse the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler.

Indiana.

THE GREENBACKERS WILL STICK TO THEIR OWN TICKET, STATE AND NATIONAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 23.—The Chairman of the Independent Greenback State Central Committee denies the report that comes from Washington to the effect that the Greenback party of Indiana will support Tilden and Hendricks in case the House repeals the Resumption act, and says that in no event will the Independents of Indiana support the Democratic ticket, either State or national. The Independents will stand by Peter Copper and their own State ticket at all hazards, believing they can carry the State. The committee has called a new State Convention for August 17th, to take position on the silver question, and will declare that the State Legislature has the right to make all silver coins of the United States a full legal tender without limit as to the amount, and will make that question a test on the election of members of the next General Assembly. A greenback rally took place at the State House grounds on Saturday, at which Judge Huff and Hon. Moses W. Field made speeches.

Genera.

A dark den—Tilden.

"Brick" Pomeroy says it cost Tilden $160,000 at St. Louis.

Four out of seven German newspapers in Ohio are supporting Hayes and Wheeler.

The bloody shirt this time has a Hamburg edging.—*Lowell Courier.*

The war was a failure, but it was a failure of the Democrats to destroy the Union.

Justice, as well as mercy, for the South, is the Republican demand.—*Rochester Democrat.*

From present appearances the Republicans will carry every Northern State except Connecticut.

The veterans at the National Soldiers' Home, Dayton, have organized themselves into a Hayes club.

The wail of agony from South Carolina appeals to every patriotic heart in the land.—*Rochester Democrat.*

In and about Hornelsville, New York, there is a regular stampede of Democrats who will support Hayes and Tilden.

A Hayes and Wheeler club has been organized at Des Moines, Iowa, with nearly 2,000 members, among them several lifelong Democrats.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* thinks it is humiliating to contemplate the possibility that the Republican candidates may possibly carry Virginia, as Grant did.

What Governor Hayes once said to a newspaper interviewer: "The fact is, I don't know how but one way about all of these matters, and that is to tell the truth."

A pertinent question. Why did Fisk & Gould pay Tilden $1,000,000 in 1867 and 1868 for services in connection with the Erie corporation? Does a lawyer honestly earn such fees?

The *Golden Rule* says: "Governor Hayes meets every just requirement. If he does not advertise himself as a reformer it is because such a course is not necessary—and it is not his way."

As Tammany casts off a man who has fallen into disgrace or ceased to be useful, its early repudiation of "Sunset" Cox is predicted on his return to Congress as his little carpet-bag to Georgia or Missouri.

The Barnwell (S. C.) *Sentinel* in an article on the Hamburg massacre says: "We would be the last one to condemn the action taken in quelling the disturbance and meeting out to the ringleaders their just deserts."

It is said that in the case of twins, one of them is quite sure never to amount to anything. This statement, however, is to be taken with great caution, or it might lead to the inference that Sam. Tilden and Sergeant Bates are twins.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The *Courier-Journal* says that Tilden is a "rather shrinking student and a man of letters." Bring along a railroad that is in fiscal embarrassment and see if he don't "shrink" from it as an old spider does from a fly caught in its web.—*Chicago Tribune.*

It now turns out that it was a mistake to set down General Brinkerhoff, the Ohio Liberal, as a supporter of Governor Tilden. He has as yet made no public statement of his views, but all his private expressions have been warmly in favor of Governor Hayes.

Mr. Wheeler, in his letter of acceptance, says: "The fact that there are whole counties in Louisiana in which there is not a solitary school house is full of suggestion." We venture the assertion that all of those counties give a Democratic majority.

The greatest anomaly in the history of nations is witnessed at the present time—a set of men seeking to rule a nation which they sought to destroy. Such a candidate for President who sought to aid them in it. We defy history to furnish a parallel.—*New York Commercial.*

In the language of the New York *Herald*, the Southern white leaders say: "We support Tilden because his success means success. Democratic triumph means a restoration of our rights, the expulsion of the carpet-bagger, the overthrow of the scalawag, *the subjugation of the negro.*"

We are to have simply a Pap Sucker canvass. There is nothing under heaven that the Democrats can agree upon, except that they want the offices, and mean to support Tilden and Hendricks in order to get them. They call it reform. The proper name is pap sucking.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Dorsheimer, who read the platform in the St. Louis Convention, rebuking the Republican party for sixteen years of crime and wrong, was himself, for thirteen years of the sixteen, an officeholder and officehunter in the Republican party, which he left for the bribe of an office. He is a lovely reformer.

The Boston *Advertiser* has this very suggestive reflection: "More negroes have been murdered in the South by members of the Democratic party within ten years than there have been men murdered by the Indians in the Rocky Mountains, but the Democratic party wants the army withdrawn from the South entirely."

The New York Canal Commission, of which John Bigelow was the head, said the Fort Edwards contractors, Barrett and Nash, ought to be in prison. But being friends of Tilden they were never prosecuted, and Nash is now a supporter of Tilden and president of a club bearing the name of the bogus reformer.

The only condemnation of or regret for the Hamburg massacre which we have been able to find in Southern Democratic papers is based on the avowed fear that such affairs will ruin the Democratic prospects in the coming election. There is no cry for justice and the punishment of the guilty.—*Buffalo Express.*

It was charged in 1874 that Thomas A. Hendricks received, two years before, $70,000 from the New York Tammany ring to elect himself Governor of Indiana. He was beaten, at that, by Conrad Baker. But is Hendricks, as well as Tilden, a corrupter of the ballot box? Was he, as well as Tilden, a favorite of the Tweed ring?

The Germans of Milwaukee evidently are not satisfied with the St. Louis ticket. More than half the citizens of Milwaukee are German and many of them have acted, heretofore, with the Democratic party. Yet not a speaker of that nationality took part in the ratification meeting; not one German occupied a position on the platform.—*Sentinel.*

Again we remark that it is very strange and very suggestive that when negroes are killed in the South by white desperadoes the Democratic party, by an irresistible impulse, rushes to the defense of the murderers. Why should a denunciation of the violence necessarily injure the political prospects of the Democracy?—*Indianapolis State Journal.*

Among the prominent Liberals of Watertown, New York, who will cordially support Hayes and Wheeler this fall, are: Hon. Beman Brockway, editor and proprietor of the *Daily Times*, who was the Liberal candidate for Congress, now doing excellent work with his paper; George W. Wiggins, a leading merchant, who has accepted the Vice Presidency of the Hayes and Wheeler Club.

There is an impression at Indianapolis that the differences were not all buried in the flowing bowl—of mineral water—and that Hendricks comes back from Saratoga more perturbed in his statesmanlike mind than he went. It is to be hoped that this impression may prove well founded. Neither the country nor the Democratic party has any "use" for Hendricks at present.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Vernon *Banner*, published in Jennings county, Indiana, informs all persons who lost farms, land or money through the swindling corruption known as the Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad that the instrument by which the swindle was perpetrated is on file in the Recorder's office of that county, and that Samuel J. Tilden was the "trustee" through whom it was accomplished. That was one of the many similar operations by which he made money enough to buy the Democratic nomination at St. Louis.

Verse from a Tilden and reform song, very popular around Hamburg, S. C.:

"At school he killed his master;
Courtin' he killed seven more;
And the hearse was always a-waitin'
A little ways from his door.
There wasn't much growth in the county,
As the census returns will show,
But we had Big Bill we was

The Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1876.

THE foreign exports of Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $1,061,153.

"ANY man who says I'm not a reformer, I'LL LAMM HIM!"—JOHN MORRISSEY.

THE present aspect of the European situation is this: Each of the Great Powers is trying to keep the Turko-Servian fire from being communicated to its own house.

AND now a note of threatening alarm to Democratic success comes from "Conservative" Virginia. Four Democratic papers refuse to step to the music of TILDEN and reform, in that ultra Democratic State.

A ROUSING TILDEN ratification meeting was held at Colfax, Louisiana, a few days ago. Colfax is the scene of the horrible massacre of 1874, in which colored men were shot, their throats cut and their bodies thrown into the river.

THE Republicans of Indiana held twenty-eight meetings, in various parts of the State, on the 20th, and opened the campaign with a lively rally at every point. From this time on the work will be prosecuted with vigor, energy and zeal.

THE Liberal Republicans as a body have returned to the family fold, and will heartily support the Cincinnati nominees. The Democrats are terribly indignant over it, denouncing it as a most ungrateful return for their support of HORACE GREELEY.

THE St. Louis Convention, in its platform, charges Secretary BOUTWELL with having forced balances upon the books of the Treasury, while Secretary, and Senator KERNAN, a Democrat, says the charge is not true. But *that is nothing*. The whole platform *is a lie*.

MR. LAMAR, of Mississippi, denounces the Hamburg massacre, and very properly; and yet Mr. LAMAR accepts an election to the United States Senate from the Democratic Legislature of Mississippi, which was itself elected by a series of just such massacres as that at Hamburg.

WILL some one be good enough to send us a copy of the *Post* in which a good word has ever been said of any one distinguished in the work of overthrowing the rebellion, or a copy of the paper in which a word appears in opposition to those who attempted to disrupt the Government?

MR. DYER, the deposed United States District Attorney at St. Louis, did not, it seems, as was at first reported, make a speech at a TILDEN and HENDRICKS meeting in Lohmann's Mo. On the contrary, it was at a HAYES and WHEELER meeting he made that speech, and he has hopes that Missouri will vote against TILDEN.

There is a strong force at work to secure the pardon of the revenue thieves. Why did not the soft-hearted who plead on behalf of people who signed the petitions to have them pardoned, get earlier into the business and petition to have them let alone as soon as caught? It would have saved the expenses of the trials.

AT A meeting of the Republican State Committee of Illinois, held at Chicago on the 19th, speeches were made by prominent German-American citizens, residents not only in Chicago, but in other parts of the State, from the tenor of which it may be asserted that, with that nationality, the Republican party is stronger in Illinois today than at any former period of its history.

THE June returns of the British Board of Trade, just received, are more ominous for all branches of business than those of any of the five months previous. The decline is sharper all along the line of exports, while the imports tell the same story in the greatly reduced item of raw materials. English papers see no end to this bad state of things, but hope for the best.

THERE is increasing anxiety in the Democratic camp about the prolonged delay in TILDEN'S letter of acceptance. Numerous expressions of impatience are coming up from his friends about it. They say it is giving more than ever color to the Republican allegations that there are irreconcilable differences between him and HENDRICKS on the financial question.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* reprints from the Fort Wayne *Gazette* an interesting account of the part borne by Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN in the grossly swindling of the city of Fort Wayne and citizens of Eastern Indiana out of $1,250,000 and rendering their stock in a certain railroad valueless. There seems to be absolutely no end to the swindling, wild cat operations in which this man has been engaged who now sets him self up as a reformer and incarnation of honor.

THE work of organization has begun among the Republicans of this county. The Eleventh and Twenty-fourth wards lead off, and will be followed by the Seventh and Eighth, the Thirty-sixth and others, and in the country, Union and Chartiers townships and Mansfield and Chartiers boroughs have shown the example to the rest. It is to be hoped that the Republicans, everywhere, will take hold of the work of organization and press it until the whole ground is won, gone over.

IN THE libel suit of the English poet BUCHANAN against SWINBURNE, the libelous matter complained of consisted in Mr. SWINBURNE having called Mr. BUCHANAN "the multifaced idyllist of the gutter" and "the poly-pseudonymous lyrist and libeler." This is somewhat different from the style of the Estanswill *Gazette* and that of Hon. JEFFERSON BRICK; but it seems to have hit BUCHANAN as hardly as if it had been more coarse. Poets, it would seem from this, can be as abusive of each other as politicians are.

OF ALL the men in Congress, Mr. S. S. Cox has let himself down to the lowest and meanest level. There was not a Confederate in Congress who ventured a word, publicly, in defense of the Hamburg massacre. They left that business to such men as Cox, who naturally volunteered as champions of the chivalry, as in the anti-war times they unctuously termed themselves of slavery.—*Chicago Tribune*.

And COCHRAN—*our* COCHRAN was by the side of Cox, helping him on and sticking in a few words, as he could get a chance, to disconcert SMALLS and RAINEY in the debate on the Hamburg massacre. Let every Republican in the Twenty-third district put a mark on him.

THE Democrats of the House have so managed it that, while the regular appropriations are reduced from last year's amounts, yet the delay in passing the appropriation bills will make them applicable to only eleven, instead of twelve, months of the fiscal year. All the appropriations of last year have been extended, by Congress, to the 31st of July, so that all the expenditures of the Government for July will be in addition to the amounts named in the appropriation bills. The extensions which have thus been made fully amount to appropriations for one month's service of the entire Government, at the rate of last year's appropriations. The Government has already been authorized to expend for this service one-twelfth of the amount of last year's expenditures, and as the bills now pending make appropriations for the entire fiscal year, and authorize the expenditure of the whole amount appropriated, within that fiscal year, the actual result is that the entire amount of the appropriations of this Democratic House for the services of the present fiscal year will equal one-twelfth of last year's appropriation bills, added to the sums expended in these various Democratic bills. This addition of one-twelfth will go very far toward wiping out the total reduction made, and it is now almost certain that with all the work which the Democrats have done there will be no saving whatever in the appropriation bills.

THE present has been one of the longest sessions in the history of Congress. Very seldom has a session been prolonged into July, and only once or twice has one been stretched out so far into midsummer. The longest session was from December 3, 1849, to September 30, 1850, in which the famous "compromise" measures of 1850 were passed. The second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, the war Congress, lasted from December 2, 1861, till July 17, 1862; and the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, in which the closing legislation of the war was transacted, lasted from December 4, 1865, to July 28, 1866. This session cannot adjourn before August, which will make it the longest, except one, in history. The other three long sessions were necessitated by public interests which required attention. The aggravating feature of this Congress is that it has not accomplished anything. The time it has been sitting has not been occupied, but wasted—literally thrown away. The necessary work of the House has not been done, and the Senate can do nothing till the House puts the work into its hands. The cool months of the year were frittered away by useless investigations; the legislative chamber was deserted for the inquisitorial dungeon; the House was without leadership, and instead of transacting business the members made buncombe speeches. While they have been talking of retrenchment and reform the Democrats have proved themselves grossly inconsistent, for every day Congress sits it costs the Government twenty-four thousand dollars. An adjournment might have been had before the 1st of June if legitimate business had been attended to; thus over sixty useless days have been spent, and a million and a half of money wasted in the shape of legislative expenses alone, not including the cost of the investigations. Heretofore it has been customary to investigate matters which are defined in some way before the investigation was begun, just as a case is tried in court. But this session the Democrats started out with instructions to each committee to send out detectives to pry into every department or branch of the Government over which they had any supervision, and several extra committees were appointed to do a general investigating business, with no particular limits, but with a general license to overhaul and examine everything. In this way thirty-seven investigations were set on foot, and nobody has been caught except BELKNAP, himself a Democrat.

THE Philadelphia Exhibition, if it accomplishes no other good, has rendered excellent service in leading our manufacturers to combine in an effort to make their manufactures known throughout the world. Mr. ATKINSON'S circular in relation to a combined movement for the exportation of cotton goods is already following, according to the Springfield *Republican*, by a move among the paper manufacturers of that district to secure a foreign market for their goods. It has been agreed to consign two days' production from every paper mill to a well-known party, who will endeavor to push the goods in South America and Australia as an experiment. No profit is anticipated from a first venture; but, if it can be determined where the openings are and where they are not, there is likely to be a great ultimate gain. The *Republican* adds:

The cotton manufacture is the most ready to seize the opportunity for making itself known abroad, and undoubtedly Mr. Atkinson's plan will be availed of and with great results. He proposes to make up cases of samples of from 100 to 300 single yard pieces of American cotton goods, each piece to be labeled with the name of the manufacturer, its weight and fineness, and the price at which it can be sold with middling upland cotton at twelve cents a pound. These cases will be distributed to the foreign commissioners for whom such samples will be solicited in turn, though the main object of course is to get samples of our goods into the hands of foreign communities. The circular deems it probable, from the goods on exhibition at Philadelphia, that "our most substantial fabrics may hereafter find a ready market in Italy, Spain and Portugal, if pains are taken to introduce them;" as also in France, if a commercial treaty were negotiated. The Mediterranean commissioners say that cotton is more and more superseding linen, as the material for underwear and bed-clothing, its greater cheapness being a universal argument for its adoption.

In woolens, there is as yet small prospect of any exportation, but the woolen manufacturers claim to sell their goods twenty to twenty-five per cent. cheaper than foreign of no better quality, and that, if the duty were thrown off from wool, they would be able to export. Everything but fine black goods and black diagonals is now manufactured of equal quality in this country. The importation of cassimeres has consequently been reduced one-half within a few years, and ready made goods are now made up entirely from American stock.

In all these textile manufactures, however, there is something to be done to work up a foreign trade. But in the department of machinery, the Exhibition itself is already the medium through which orders are given. We have it upon pretty good authority that Don Pedro has given orders for about $2,000,000 worth of American productions, mostly machinery, to be carried to Brazil. Machinery Hall is the astonishment and admiration of the foreign visitors. Of course, England sees something of our progress, but the continental nations, and especially the countries of Southern Europe, are much impressed, and are already giving orders for the American machinery, whose ingenuity, delicacy and finish are here first adequately represented in an international exhibition.

THE Brooklyn *Argus*, Democratic, publishes approvingly the speech made in Dayton, Ohio, by GEORGE W. HOUCK, a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, in opposition to TILDEN, and adds:

It is not to be denied that secret murmurs of discontent and closed lips are heard and seen all along the line. But outside of the well considered argument and facts from such eminent sources as those above cited, and backed by such large constituencies, are almost equal to a third party nomination, and cannot fail of potential effect. In this county, which furnishes one-tenth the vote of the Empire State, and which, two years ago, when supported by the *Argus*, gave Mr. Tilden over one-third of his majority, or over 18,000, the votes fail to show that which is predicted by Mr. McLean, in Ohio. The non prosecution of ring robbers by the Governor in a city which has spent over $120,000 a year and has had forced upon her over $42,000,000 of indebtedness, while the ring chieftans, who are responsible for the robbery and mis-government, were the Governor Tilden's chosen delegates to the National Convention, has caused a revolution in public sentiment which is well nigh universal. Under the teachings of an independent newspaper, the voters of Brooklyn are accustomed to vote intelligently. Two years ago they gave 13,000 majority one way. Last year they gave 1,200 majority the other way. Aside from a few politicians and partisans they are all inquiring how they can vote against their spoliators of the ring. When they thoroughly understand, as most do now, and as all will before the canvass is closed, that the Brooklyn ring are Tilden's supporters, they will take a crack at the ring and let Mr. Tilden skin his own snakes. The first month does not open suspiciously for Mr. Tilden and his backers. And next month the facts about wild cat money, illicit whisky distilling, Credit Mobilier legislation, the remission of a million dollars penalties for violating the banking laws, the railroad transactions, &c., will all come out. What an unfortunate candidate!

THE complete statistics of the import movement of wheat into Great Britain from various countries during the past six months, as compared with the first half of 1875 and 1874, are as follows:

FROM	1876. cwts.	1875. cwts.	1874. cwts.
Russia	2,432,414	3,864,886	3,410,241
Denmark	85,310	71,235	248,975
Germany	1,551,086	2,028,830	1,559,174
France	4,227	293,000	203,508
Turkey, Wallachia and Moldavia	393,647	248,514	824,472
Egypt	102,642	183,616	898,388
United States	11,503,164	11,669,009	10,748,893
Chili	1,183,393	1,044,113	442,774
British India	781,963	118,746	1,166,858
British N. America	692,742	592,088	1,010,982
Other countries	986,210	1,178,111	1,538,720
Total	19,988,336	16,988,424	21,202,309

It will thus be seen that while the aggregate imports for the first six months of the current year were larger than for the like period of 1875 and 1874, there has been a decided falling off in the amount received from the United States, the portion of American wheat being less than fifty per cent. of the whole, while in 1875 it was fifty-eight and a half per cent., and in 1874 about sixty and one fourth per cent.

THE Democratic papers are printing the following paragraph:

During the war of the rebellion Governor Tilden armed and equipped, by money taken from his own private purse, four companies of New York volunteer soldiers.

The New York *Times* shows that this is a lie out of the whole cloth. TILDEN never armed and equipped a single soldier, much less four companies of volunteers. He was never known to do anything to help on the war, either by assisting the soldiers themselves or by ministering to their families during their absence or after their deaths. On the contrary, he is known to have refused assistance on many occasions. For example the following case, which the *Times* says is "well-authenticated," is cited:

Early in the war a young man of excellent family and superior character and attainments was desirous of raising a company. He waited upon Mr. Tilden with whom he had an acquaintance, and asked him to give him a letter of recommendation to certain State officials. Mr. Tilden's reply was in substance as follows: "Young man, you need not come to me for any such letter of recommendation; this war is a perfect outrage, and I will lend no assistance whatever to its prosecution."

CONGRESSMAN LAMAR, Chairman of the House Caucus Committee, has called a meeting of the Democrats for to-morrow evening to dispose of the currency question. The HENDRICKS strikers seem determined that the issue shall be met before the final adjournment. We venture the prediction that the conflict will subside with the victory in the hands of the Tildenites. The repeal will not be effected in the House this session, unless by means of tacking it as an amendment to some bill like that providing for the issue of the silver dollar, and even in that case it is not certain to pass.

THE Government Board of Inquiry into the causes of steam boiler explosions are preparing for further experiments at Sandy Hook and at this point. The importance of this commission is admitted, but the Government is not a little disappointed at the fruitlessness of its labors. The investigations, it is stated, were mismanaged from the outstart by the appointment of a Chairman totally unfit for the place, and the subsequent selection of men who could not devote their entire time and attention to the subject. Inventors, scientists and mechanical engineers in every part of the country have manifested great interest in the experiments. The board should at once make a report of the work done, and what has been accomplished.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Appetites are returning.

Old Sol's back is broken at last.

The evil weevil is on the warpath in Minnesota.

How the babies enjoy the present delicious night breezes.

Tilden and Hendricks are still hanging on the ragged edge.

Nearly 4,000,000 bushels of wheat are now in store in New York.

The Saratoga races begin to-morrow. Saratoga is the American Ascot.

The earth smiles back a benediction for the cool weather and beneficent rains.

The beginning of the week brings cooler weather. For this relief, much thanks.

There are holes enough in some of our streets large enough to bury the Cardiff Giant.

Fat men and street car horses lift up their heads and snort at the happy change in the weather.

Ice cream and soda fountains condole with one another at the decline in thermometer stock.

One of the saddest effects of the hot weather is the temporary mental aberration of the *Post*.

Prices of grain in Europe are falling on account of reports of large crops at home and abroad.

The discovery of a mountain of pure gold in Central Africa is reported. Now for an exodus of fools.

Saturday night and last night it *was* comfortable, and blankets were not too heavy to sleep under.

Large quantities of dead fish "of the sucker variety," are floating down the Potomac, being killed by the heat.

The "boys" on 'Change at Chicago are so full of mischief as to provoke a grave reproof from the *Tribune* of that city.

Lieutenant Cameron says that the whole of Africa is one vast slave field. The trade is increasing instead of diminishing.

The cracker and biscuit manufacturers are in session at Philadelphia. Corn pomes and crack-oratory are in vogue.

Distance lends enchantment to the tone. The latest electric invention repeats singing at the distance of a thousand miles.

Tooth-tinkering. The American Dental Association holds its annual session in Philadelphia, beginning August 1st and continuing four days.

Since the opening of the Intercolonial Railway, traffic over the line has greatly increased, and the flow of passenger travel is very encouraging.

It is estimated that the Texas cotton crop will be 800,000 bales, and will be at least 5,000 bales in excess of last year. The weather is very favorable.

John Bull wants to know, you know, whether he had not better mediate between Sitting Bull and our troops. No; he is not the right kind of cattle.

Ominous. The flag raised by the Washington city Democratic local committee in honor of Tilden and Hendricks' nomination, has the ensign pointing the wrong way.

Cool. There is now an ice fleet of thirty-five schooners and two steamers at Philadelphia and *en route* from the Kennebec river, in Maine, and from Boston, all laden with ice.

Brigham Young's "Destroying Angels" are on the war-path, and have made desperate efforts to assassinate John C. Young, his nephew, because he has left the Mormon Church.

Crop reports from nearly every county in Nebraska indicate the finest prospects ever known in that State. Wheat, corn, oats and barley are unusully heavy, both as to average yield and acreage.

A locomotive without furnace has commenced running in Paris on one of the tramways. It has a reservoir of superheated water, which furnishes a constant supply of steam for moving the vehicle.

Dr. Corbett, of Georgia, wants to have the production of corn increased in the South, so he proposes a tax of $20 on every acre of cotton above five which may be grown by any planter.

There are fears of a serious overflow of the Mississippi in upper Louisiana. Many plantations on the west side of the old river are overflowed, and there is danger that the flood will make a clean sweep.

The Pennsylvania State School Department is now distributing the annual appropriation of $1,000,000 for the maintenance of the public schools of the State at the rate of from $20,000 to $25,000 a day.

At Carrollton, Mo., a few days ago, a trial was made to see how quick wheat standing in the field could be harvested, threshed, ground, baked and eaten. All these operations were completed in eleven minutes.

The American Institute is out with its circular announcing its autumn exhibition, which is to open on September 5. Special efforts are being made to have the leading industrial operations carried on upon the premises.

Why is it that in this centennial year quotations made from the Declaration of Independence should be more frequently incorrect than correct, and that the misquoting should be usually done by prominently public men?

A call has been issued for a national mass convention of United States pensioners, to be held at Philadelphia September 21. The convention is for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about beneficial regulations in their special interests.

The "big tree," as it was called, which grew in Calaveras county, California, contained half a million feet of inch lumber, and was recently felled by five men working twenty-two and a half days, making one hundred and twelve and one-half days' labor.

Conscientious work. A set of wheels was recently taken from beneath the baggage car of the California and Oregon express train at Sacramento which had traveled, in daily use, 91,000 miles, nor were they worn out even then, but had become loose on the axle.

A singular trait of narrow-mindedness has been exhibited by the Archbishop of Rheims. He has refused to allow some flint instruments and prehistoric remains to be shown at an antiquarian exhibition shortly to be opened at Rheims, on the plea that they tended to throw discredit on Biblical chronology.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Tyner, the wife of the new Postmaster General, was, before her marriage about three years ago, a Treasury clerk.

Mrs. General Custer is anxious to have some one provide homes for a pack of stag hounds and a pack of fox hounds belonging to her late husband.

Dom Pedro has arrived in England, and that tight little island will have to be fenced in if they don't want the enterprising Emperor to step off its edge some dark night.

Mr. Eugene Schuyler, for many years Secretary of the United States Legation in St. Petersburg, is soon to be married in that city to an American widow of great wealth.

Sioux titles are queer because a child is named from any important event that happens when he is born. For instance, if Morrison or Sunset Cox should have a son born about this time, he would, by that rule, be called Man-Afraid-of-the-Bloody Shirt.

The remains of Mr. Henry Berry, a highly respectable citizen of Marion, S. C., were by the imperative directions of his will, surrounded by a pile of "lightwood" and burned to ashes a few days ago, a large number of spectators looking on at the unwonted rite.

The sculptor and engraver Joseph Cesar, who for the last thirty years has pursued the self-imposed task of raising, and, in many respects, creating the art industry of Austria, and to whose disinterested efforts its present prosperity, especially that of the art industry of Vienna is chiefly due, is dead.

The Bravo case continues to excite the profoundest interest in England. It is now proposed to exhume the body of Captain Ricardo, Mrs. Bravo's first husband, the gentleman, it will be remembered, who died so suddenly after he had commenced proceedings for a divorce, that he did not have time to change his will, and so his wife got all his fortune.

The final account of John H. Platt, the assignee in bankruptcy of Edwin Booth, the manager and tragedian, has, at the end of two years and a half since the proceedings began, filed his final report. A dividend of five and a quarter per cent. has been paid on a total of proved claims amounting to more than $147,000. There is a mass of unproved claims footing up $38,787. There is a claim of the estate of Oakes Ames, deceased, secured on the theater and amounting to $100,000.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, W. Va.

The Advantages of Parlor Cars—Characteristics of Berkeley Springs—Historical—The Accommodations—The Baths—Amusements—Notable Absence of Politicians.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, July 20, 1876.

As you have had no articles from Berkeley, this year, I shall endeavor in this one to give you an idea as to what is going on in this quiet old Virginia town.

As every one else seemed to be trying to hunt a place where the mercury would not show "one hundred in the shade," as it has done in Pittsburgh this summer, I followed suit and sought shade in the mountains of West Virginia. We left Pittsburgh on Wednesday morning, on the 7:45 train. The Connellsville Company do not run drawing room cars on their trains, and when our train reached Cumberland, the faces of the passengers proclaimed wash-water to be very scarce on that train. I have endured dusty rides, but this was far ahead of any previous one for smoke and dirt, and excepting the temperature of the faces, the crowd on the train would have passed well for coal diggers. Going to Cumberland for a cool place would only be getting into the fire. Out of curiosity I asked a railroad hand how high the thermometer was, and he replied 108 degrees in the shade. Whether he told a yarn or not is a matter for his conscience; but if it was not that high, it ought to have been, for I imagined we had reached the equator. Speaking of parlor cars, I would observe that I was once of the opinion that they were an expensive luxury; but I am now certain that being able to keep your face clean in travelling, as you can on them, is a very cheap privilege at the price usually demanded by the Pullman Company.

We left the train at a quaint old station fifty-two miles east of Cumberland, called Sir John's Run, and after a ride of two miles and a half over the mountains reached Berkeley Springs about four o'clock. The town of Berkeley is about as far advanced as it was in the days when Lord Fairfax in scorn looked down upon his vassals and considered General Washington a right clever man to be born without a title.

Berkeley Springs is one of the oldest watering places in the United States, and though the late war interfered somewhat with the summer visitors, the springs have nearly recovered from that shock, and bid fair to excell their former prosperity. I say "late war, because the Berkeley springs were favorably known even before the Revolution, and have a history in which many prominent characters of the war of independence figure. Lord Fairfax originally owned them, and deeded them to the State of Virginia, which placed them in the hands of trustees to be improved and managed for the public benefit.

It was here that General Washington, Charles Carroll of Carrollton and other Revolutionary characters used to spend many weeks in the summer; and it was not far from here that General Braddock led his army on the road to that fatal defeat.

At watering places there generally is complaint about the accommodations, especially the table. I am very glad to say that there is no cause for any annoyance on that score here; for everything is complete and the eating is first-class. The Springs Hotel is in charge of that polite and experienced hotel-keeper, A. W. Kirkwood, who keeps the Kirkwood House in Harrisburg, and formerly kept the Weddell, in Cleveland, and Kirkwood, in Washington—the latter being the place where Andrew Johnson was staying when his assassin (?) was hunting him, as he said, on the night Lincoln was killed; out as he was the luckiest man alive, his assassin concluded that Andrew was too good a Democrat to kill, and allowed him to "swing around the circle." Proprietor Kirkwood certainly understands his business, and his guests are loud in his praise.

Each place has its peculiarities. At Bedford every one rises early in the morning to drink the mineral water and breathe the fresh mountain air, and after a brisk last repair to the ten pin alleys, or the mountain for a walk, expecting to make up the loss of rest by a good nap in the afternoon. At Berkeley the guests are lazy about getting up, and seldom rise before half-past seven or eight. Cards and croquet are the principal games indulged in, while the great feature is dancing. Three of the very finest baths in this country here, and I am informed by gentlemen who have visited watering places abroad that there are none superior in Europe. The baths are of every description, and there are swimming pools for women, children and men. Those who have never learned to swim, have here a very fine chance to correct their early education in this respect.

There is one thing here which is very different from any summer resort in this country. That is a total absence of politicians. While at most places the chances of Hayes or Tilden are being discussed, here you would never know there was a Presidential election approaching. Whether it is always so I cannot say, but I think the true reason is, that Hayes' election is such a foregone conclusion that the Democrats dont care to waste their words disputing the fact, and the Republicans are quietly preparing for an overwhelming triumph. One thing I do see, and it is a great bowl about the present incompetent House cutting off the fast mail trains.

After Congress adjourns, I understand there will be many of the faithful come down here to quietly await the election of their Republican successors.

I forgot to say we have a very large ballroom here, and an elegant band of music, and those who are lovers of the dance each night from eight to eleven trip the light fantastic.

Dr. Van Vcohres and wife and his daughter, Mrs. Cunningham, from Belle Vernon, are here. There are several Pittsburghers here beside your correspondent, and several more are to come this week, among them Mrs. James M. Cooper and W. E. Frazier and family. I would advise all who can do so to come out to Berkeley and have a quiet, old-fashioned time. I. S. V.

The Enemy of the Grasshopper.

[From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.]

In a letter written last year by Mr. Boet, F. R. S., of England, to a friend in Canada, he says:

"I have just heard, however, of an enemy of the grasshoppers that may, and does, cope with it. Dr. Bell, of Colorado Springs, near Denver, is in London, and informs me that there a parasitic fly has appeared which affixes its eggs to the hoppers. The eggs hatch in a day or two, and the grub from them bores into the body of the hopper and ultimately kills it. It multiplies with great rapidity—a whole generation, from eggs to fly, takes only ten days.

"Now, here is the instrument we want, with telegraphs through the land and quick communication, infected hoppers might be sent from one district where they existed to others where they were wanted, and the enemy created by the pestilence spread amongst his ranks. Another point strikes me. Is it not probably that there are some breeding places for the hoppers in the far West in the form of lakes? The parasitical fly, and from whence they invade the East? This fly may have never crossed the Rocky Mountains, just as the potato beetle has not yet reached Europe. If this is so it should at once be sent westward; indeed, the distribution of infected grasshoppers should become a national undertaking."

The following letter from Windom, Cottonwood county, shows that the grasshopper destroyer mentioned in the foregoing communication is at work in our own State:

"I take the liberty of inclosing you a hopper, and if you will kindly examine beneath its wings you will find a number of 'red flies,' which are fast destroying all the pests in this neighborhood. I offered a boy five cents this morning to find me a hopper without a fly, but he was afraid to earn the reward, although he worked hard for it. I really believe that not a single hopper in Cottonwood county will escape the ravages of this fly, and not one will survive to lay its eggs in any other place. They seem to be languid and unable to fly. Most of them have their wings stuck out, the flies are so numerous beneath them. This morning I came across thousands of dead ones, and believe in a day or two we shall have very few left able to do any mischief here or elsewhere; at any rate, I am sure that not one-third will ever leave here on the wing. Crops cannot fly. I hope and trust that my expectations will be realized, as it is a pity to see such magnificent farming laid idle for no fault of the land or climate. I only wish I could afford to buy fifty thousand acres. I would sell every acre in less than twelve months to first-class English settlers, now that the grasshoppers."

"Yours, respectfully,

"AN ENGLISH FARMER."

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is esteemed indispensable as a TONIC medicine. It cools but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, removes the sallow and sickly hue. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomach, General Debility, Indigestion, Disease of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic, this wine includes the finest aperient salt of iron we possess—Citrate or Magnetic Oxide—combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruv an Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If You do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

It only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only cure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 220 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE REPRESENTATIVE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milner, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA.
THE GREAT
International Exhibition,
Visitors
are cordially invited to call on the famous House of
STEPHEN F.
WHITMAN & SON,
S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
and select some of their INIMITABLE FINE CHOCOLATE,
BON-BONS
AND CONFECTIONS,
FOR FAMILIES OR FRIENDS.
Branch Manufactory—MACHINERY HALL, Exposition Grounds,
American Department.
CHOCOLATE Moulded SYRUPS Boiled, and BON-BONS made in
SILVERWARE.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON.
NEWS

NOTICE.
Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of
MASON & CO.,
at Exposition Grounds, and
1202 CHESTNUT STREET.
STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

WILLIAM HEATON,
(Late John Thornley's.)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,
India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods,
503 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS:
NOTICE
TO
Bridge Contractors.
SEALED PROPOSALS
will be received in the office of the County Controller until FRIDAY, July 28th inclusive, for the construction of Masonry and Superstructure of a Bridge at Bridge Point, near Emsworth Station, P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., in Kilbuck township, Allegheny county, Pa. Said bridge to have two spans, 16 feet clear roadway, clear span of 32 feet between tops of abutments, 56 feet from center to center of piers, height of truss 7 feet between chord pins, to contain 6 panels, with iron floor beams. Capacity 1,600 pounds per lineal foot, exclusive of static weight, factor of safety 4, ultimate tensile strength of material 50,000 pounds square inch, compressive, 50,000 pounds, with Gordon's formula. Strain sheet, section sheets in full and accompany proposals. Plans and specifications for Masonry will be found in the office of the County Engineer on and after THURSDAY, July 20, 1876.
By order of County Commissioners.
J. R. STILLEY,
County Engineer.

To Paper Manufacturers.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for supplying the State with Book and Bill Paper from the 20th day of October, 1876, to the 1st day of July, 1877. The book paper to measure 20x40 inches and to weigh respectively 40 and 30 pounds to the ream, and to be sized and calendered. The bill paper to be double flat cap, to measure 17x26 inches and to weigh 25 pounds to the ream and to be sized.
All paper to be delivered free of charge in the city of Harrisburg, in such quantity and at such times and places as may be ordered.
Bids will be received for each kind separately; and said proposals to be opened in the presence of the bidders, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1876, at the office of the Superintendent, at 12 o'clock m. The successful bidder will be required to enter into bonds, with sufficient sureties, in such sum as may be conform to sample, which will be furnished, together with blank form of bond and article of agreement, upon application to the Superintendent.
Said proposals must be accompanied with guaranty in the sum of $1,000, as required by the acts of 16th of April, 1867, and the 30th of April, 1869.
The bonds must also contain the condition that if the paper is not duly returned at the time and place ordered, or is deficient in quality, the Superintendent of Public Printing shall be at liberty to purchase in the open market and charge the amount of such purchase, together with all charges for delivery, to the contractor or contractors.
J. W. JONES,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS for the GRADING AND MASONRY of the
Duquesne Inclined Plane
Will be received at the office of the Secretary, No. 136 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, until 12 M. of TUESDAY, July 25, 1876.
The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Samuel Diescher, Engineer, corner Semicircle street and Sixth avenue.
By order of the Board,
CHAS. A. COLTON, President.
KIRK Q. BIGHAM, Secretary.

Secular and Clerical Salaries in France.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

M. Leon Gambetta, who is generally believed to be "the coming man," the elected successor of President MacMahon in 1880, has notably mitigated, under the working of the new French Constitution, the manner of expressing his opinions, and, to some extent, the opinions themselves. Last year he was called to account for having "snubbed" the Marshal-President of the Republic. His latest move has been in a different direction, for it consists in proposing to make that high official another annual grant of $60,000 for traveling expenses. This has been compared by hostile journalists with the fact that the Commission du Budget, of which M. Leon Gambetta is Chairman, lately refused to admit the credit demanded for the increase of the salaries of village cures. It was proposed to add forty cents a day to their scanty pay, but this was refused. At the same time, the allowance hitherto granted for the reparation of churches throughout France was put down by withdrawing the sum of $160,000. Out of such savings it is possible, though curates may starve and cathedrals and churches may fall into ruin, to give the head of the Republic a further allowance of $60,000 under the name of traveling expenses.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
NEW GOODS, FRE
WM. SEMPL
Dress Goods.
On our counters in our Dress Goods Department we have placed some extra good bargains, and respectfully ask attention to a few. At 8c, a great bargain in Wide Black Hernanis.
Grenadines.
At 6½c, an extra bargain in Silk Striped Grenadines.
At 12½c, choice assortment Striped Grenadines, worth 37½c.
From 12c per yard upward. Striped and Fancy Plaid Hern

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 22, 1876.

The financial movements of the closing day of the week were not exceptional in any respect, the oft described characteristics of ease and dullness being still predominant. A moderate counter business was done in the ordinary routine of checking and depositing operations, but in the line of actual discounting business there was little if any improvement. Outside of the regular business between banks and their customers there is next to nothing done, less now than is generally the case at this season of the year. The movements of currency and exchange continue about even, the call for notes from the country being about balanced by the supplies sent out, while the liberal shipments of wool and petroleum are making an abundant supply of exchange on the Eastern cities. The Clearing House operations have been somewhat increased in volume during the week, and the amount of business transacted through that institution has been somewhat above the average for the past month or two. The following is the report for the week ending to-day:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 17	$6,705,962 31	$616,916 27
July 18	743,138 20	91,443 65
July 19	848,167 76	160,355 72
July 20	1,000,244 04	170,391 43
July 21	788,488 25	154,466 19
July 22	711,667 38	126,128 45
Total	$4,648,823 69	$893,501 21
Week ending July 15	$4,309,959 25	$990,487 53
Week ending July 8	4,178,772 03	670,952 90
Week ending July 1	4,260,282 41	880,282 98
Week ending June 24	3,957,550 68	786,994 66
Week ending June 17	3,788,498 92	776,498 39
Week ending June 10	4,489,285 38	883,838 15
Week ending May 27	3,370,075 38	963,344 70
Total 1876 to date	138,284,963 05	23,316,871 52
Total 1875 to date	122,588,953 89	22,388,509 94

—The stock argument that is used by the extreme advocates of specie resumption is that of citing the prosperity of France as secured by adhering to the gold standard. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* very clearly points out the true causes of the prosperity of the French nation in the continual favorable balance of trade which is produced because her exported products are of a peculiar kind; they are nearly all "indispensable" they are the finest and most luxurious articles in the world—millinery and fine clothes, silks and velvets and ribbons and gimps and wines and innumerable articles of taste and virtu. These things are sold with but little, if any, relation to the cost of the raw material in them; it is the skilled labor that is paid for; the art and the taste add a much greater portion of the cost. Thus France is paid for her taste, her art in producing luxuries, and in this no nation can hope to compete with her, at least in the present age. France thrives only upon the luxurious habits of the rest of the world, but if the rule of general economy is adopted everywhere, as is being urged, and as all individuals will be compelled to adopt, each for himself, the trade of France will fall off and her profits will decrease.

Concerning the French adherence to the gold standard, and the hoarding specie in the Bank of France, which has practically produced a "gold curtain" in Europe, we see quoted an adverse view of a distinguished French publicist. M. Octave Noel is groaning over the fact that there is lying idle in the coffers of the Bank of France a metallic reserve equal to $400,000,000 "Simple-minded people," he writes, "will consider this an element of wealth, and will think that with this accummulation of gold France has attained the apogee of prosperity; our opinion is that it is the symptom of a serious and persistent crisis." Altogether, Mr. Octave Noel estimates that equal to $650,000,000 are now lying idle in France. An equal amount is held hoarded in England and Germany. Such vast accumulations of useless money are a burden to the countries that hold them, and a detriment to all the world beside.

—A very wise and beneficial step has been taken by the New York Stock Exchange in adopting the new rule which requires all corporations whose stocks are quoted on its lists to furnish information of its condition. They have addressed a circular, couched in the form of a request, to the railroad companies whose stocks are admitted on 'Change, asking that reports of gross earnings and expenses be furnished monthly if possible. The circular says:

We assume that any company can, if it so pose, offer an abstract of the gross earnings soon after the close of the month, and, even if we are obliged to wait a few days more for the reports of expenses, we shall thus have much more prompt and reliable information than we now receive. A suitable book for compilation and reference has been prepared, and will be kept at the Stock Exchange, and reports will be entered therein as soon as received.

Under the circumstances, compliance with this request will be almost compulsory. This new move will do much to take away the uncertainties which now stur ound too many stocks.

—A letter from Sir Alex. Galt, at Montreal, to a friend in London, is published by the *Times* of that city. Sir Alexander says:

I think it is much to be regretted that the Great Western appear to have rather sided with the New York Central. For them it seems suicidal, as their wide district is threatened by the Canada Southern and Grand Trunk Railways, and it helps to protract the contest through the encouragement it gives Vanderbilt that he can break down the Grand Trunk. With the vigorous attacks upon the passenger traffic of the New York Central by the Erie, I expect soon to see a compromise, and trust it will be made on fair terms for division of traffic at paying rates. Whether this is near or remote, it is clear to my mind that both Hickson and Jewett had no option unless they or their shareholders were to rather break New York to their rival.

I trust you will use your influence to sustain both Mr. Hickson and Mr. Jewett. If weakness is shown in London, the contest will be more protracted and the issue less favorable. It cannot be long before one or the other yields, and the New York Central is now the greatest sufferer.

—The national banks of Louisville report an aggregate capital of $3,095,500, and a surplus of $328,419. They now hold $2,844,000 United States bonds as a basis of circulation, and the notes outstanding amount to $2,550,619. The currency value of the bonds deposited against their circulation, if in new 5's, would be $3,326,815. The loanable funds of the banks, including the loans to banks, the actual discounts out and the legal reserves, amount to $6,883,897.

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* has the following question and reply upon a very common but sometimes misunderstood point in the law of commercial paper:

NEW YORK, July 15, 1876.

Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

Please answer the following question:

Smith agrees to loan $10,000 to Jones if Brown will guarantee the payment. Should Jones draw the note to order of Brown and Brown indorse it, or should the note be drawn to order of Smith and Brown indorse it? Please state proper method, with reasons therefor, and oblige C. H.

Reply.—It will make no difference in the security. The more natural way is for Jones to draw his note to Brown's order, and then for Brown to indorse it to Smith. But if Jones makes his note to Smith and Brown indorses it a guarantor, both Jones and Brown are equally holden.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 22, 1876.	10:30	11:30	1:3	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122¾				
5-20's, 1865	120¾				
5-20's, 1865, registered					
5-20's, 1867	121				
5-20's, 1868, registered	121				
5-20's, 1868	121¾				
10-40's	118¾				
10-40's, coupon	119				
Currency 6's	119¾				
New 4 per cents	110¾				
Western Union Tel	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Quicksilver	13				
Pacific Mail	24				24
Panama	130			131	
Adams Express	110½			110½	
Wells-Fargo Express	84½			84½	
American Express	59			59	
United States Ex	74			74	
New York Central	115			115½	115½
Michigan Central	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Michigan Southern	93			93	93
Illinois Central	97¾			97¾	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	96½			97	
Chicago & Northwest				41¾	41¾
Do. preferred	65¾			66	66
Rock Island	103			103¾	103¾
St. Paul common	40½			40	39¾
Do. preferred	71¾				72
Wabash, common	7¾				7¾
Fort Wayne	130			130	
Ohio & Mississippi	15¾	15¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Union Pacific	80			79½	79½
Harlem	120			120	120
Hannibal & St. Jos	13¾			13¾	13¾
Atlantic & Pac. pref					2¾
Iron Mountain	12¾			12¾	
Boston & L. C	4				4
Missouri Pacific					68
Terre Haute	10¾				10¾

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	53½	53¾	
Reading	44¾	44¾	
United Cos. of N. J	116	116½	
Phila. Wilm. and Bal	104	104¾	
Lehigh Valley	59¾	60	
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	100	101	
Central Transportation	46¼	46¾	
Empire Transportation	49	50	
P. C. & St. L. in b	87¼	52	

(By Associated Press.)
Gold 4 56 and 111¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Money closed easy at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Customs receipts $299,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $105,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Sterling quiet at 480@481.

GOLD.

Gold left off steady at 113¾. Borrowing rates flat to 1 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull but steady. Railway mortgages firm. State bonds quiet but steady. The stock market was very quiet at the opening, with fluctuations ranging from ½ @ ¾ per cent; later they became dull, declining ¼@¾ per cent. In late dealings the market was very quiet and closed dull and lower. During the day Ohio and Mississippi declined to 14¾. Pacific Mail to 23¾, and Lake Shore to 85¾, with recovery in last sales of 1@1¼ per cent. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 56,000 shares, of which 23,000 were Lake Shore, 2,700 Pacific Mail, 7,300 St. Paul, 7,300 Ohio and Mississippi, 4,000 Western Union and 3,600 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

W. U. Telegraph	70¾	Rock Island	103¾
Quicksilver	13¾	Do. pref	39¾
Do. preferred	14	Toledo & Wabash	2
Pacific Mail	23¾	Do. preferred	3
Mariposa	7¾	Ft. Wayne	130¾
Do. preferred	14¾	Terre Haute	3¾
Adams Express	110¾	Do. preferred	15¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	84	Chicago & Alton	106
American Ex	58¾	Do. preferred	106
U. S. Express	74¾	Ohio & Mississippi	14¾
New York Central	107	Del. & Lacka. R.	101¾
Erie	19¾	Atlantic & P. Tel	18¾
Do. preferred	21½	Missouri Pacific	68¾
Harlem	120¾	Atlantic & P. pref	2¾
Do. preferred	132	Indiana Central	19
Michigan Central	45¾	Burlington & Q	117
Panama	130	Hannibal & St. Jos	13¾
Lake Shore	85¾	Central Pac. bonds	107¾
Illinois Central	98¾	Union Pacific stock	80¾
Cleveland & Pitts	96¾	Union Pac. bonds	103¾
Northwestern	41¾	Do. land grants	93
Do. preferred	66	Do. sink'g fu'd bds	91
C. C. C. & I	42¾		
N. J. Central	75¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¾	New 5's	113¾
5-20's, 1865	117	10-40's, registered	118¾
5-20's, 1865, coupon	117	10-40's, coupon	119
5-20's, 1867	119¾	Currency 6's	125¾
5-20's, 1868	121¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44½	Virginia, old	28
Tennessee, new	44½	Missouri 6's	103¼
Virginia, new	27		

LONDON, July 22, 5 P. M.—Consols 93⅞. United States bonds—5-20s, 1865, 104¾; do 1867, 106¾; do 1868, 106¾; new 5's, 106⅝. Railroad secured new York Central 98; Erie 15; do preferred 20½.

PARIS, July 22.—Rentes 106 francs 67½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 22.—United States bonds—5-20s, 104¾.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Gold 111¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange firm at 485.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 22, 1876.

Business in the leading lines of trade was steady to-day, and a moderate volume of transactions was reported considering the time of the year and the general lassitude of trade at this season. Prices were not practically changed, and the principal characteristics were those reported yesterday.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,090	Apples, bbls	80
Corn, bus	830	Cheese, bxs	152
Oats, bus	4,867	Butter, pkgs	79
Bacon, pcs	1,250	Potatoes, bus	775
Hams, pcs	284		

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending today, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending July 1.	July 8.	July 15.	July 22.
Flour, bbls	11,575	9,326	10,201
Apples, bbls	22	77	403
Cheese, boxs	3,315	787	1,110
Corn, bus	4,021	800	2,830
Wheat, bus	14,991	11,668	2,750
Oats, bus	450	100	4,867
Rye, bus	897	580	935
Barley, bus	36,400	7,800	7,200
Butter, pkgs	277	239	167
Bacon, pcs	11,250	7,115	10,080
Bacon, lbs	867	1,140	1,250
Potatoes, bus	8,731	3,578	783
Hay, bales	388	151	481

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN.—The market continues quiet and sluggish under a light demand for cash and no buyer under liberal receipts. Wheat continues quiet, weak and nominal. We quote at $1 23@1 25 per bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 19@1 20 for Ohio and Tuscarawas. Inferior grades very hard to sell at any price, rolling nominally at 90@$1 10. Corn is firm with receipts slightly increasing to-day, but demand still very light. The demand is also quite limited any speculative way, but the volume of receipts would weaken the market. We quote shelled at 60@60c for prime yellow Kansas; 59@60c for Ohio and Indiana; 57@58c for high mixed; 56@56c for low mixed. Ear is quiet at 55@57c for high mixed. Oats are easier and moderately active with an increase of over 25,000 bushels in the aggregate of the receipts. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 32@33c; white do 34@35c. Western are quiet and nominal. Barley is out of market and quotations are wholly nominal at 75c@$1 00, as to quality. Rye is weak and nominal at 75@77c per bushel. Jobbing sales ride 3@5c above quotations. The visible supply of grain in the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail or canal, and in the interior lakes, was as follows at the undermentioned dates:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
July 15, '76	30,341,208	9,124,774	3,757,000	336,839	258,956
July 8, '76	30,165,712	7,851,051	3,846,949	358,493	235,097
July 1, '76	29,836,561	8,146,082	3,780,000	347,162	242,149
June 24, '76	29,122,787	7,839,007	3,479,348	317,231	230,681
June 17, '76	28,782,000	6,971,445	3,281,000	307,000	225,000
June 10, '76	30,258,360	6,540,119	3,379,828	323,906	225,341
June 3, '76	30,697,695	6,286,779	3,240,000	317,000	225,000
July 17, '75	36,847,000	7,272,000	4,073,000	25,000	96,000

FLOUR.—There is a rather dull and easy market, but former quotations are nominally maintained on choice and choice winter brands. Receipts are rather below the average. Rates current are as follows: Low to fair wholesale grade of family millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 @ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red winter wheat flour $6 75@7 00; common to fair roller flour $6 25@6 75; cornmeal 75c @ bushel; oatmeal $5 75 @ barrel; rye $3 00; rye flour $5 00 @ hundred.

HAY.—The market is quiet and rather nominal. Quotations for loose hay in wagons range from $15 00@17 00 per ton for prime, down to $10 00@13 00 for common. The business is limited chiefly from store on a basis of $17 00@18 00 per ton for prime timothy. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $15 00@16 00 @ ton; No. 2 $13 00@14 00; upland prairie $9 00@12 00.

MILL FEED.—Trade is moderately active at former prices. We quote jobbing prices from store for bran at $12 00@13 00 @ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce

APPLES.—There is an excessive supply and the market is dull and drooping. We quote at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 75c@$1 25 for common.

BEANS.—Are wholly out of market and prices are entirely nominal at 80@90c per bushel for navy.

BUTTER.—The market continued steady today with a moderately active demand for choice grades at former quotations. Low grades are somewhat dull and rather weak. We quote choice packed in tubs and boxes at 18@20c @ lb; prime 14@16c; low grades nominally 10@13c.

CHEESE.—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote new Ohio factory at 8@9c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good.

DRIED FRUITS.—Are out of season and quotations are nominal. We quote unchanged as follows: Apples at 9@10c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12½@15c; peeled 18@20c; evaporated, quarters 9@10c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 20@23c. Cherries, pitted, 25 @ 27c; unpitted 8@9c @ lb.

EGGS.—The market was a little steadier today, but values continued as reported yesterday. We quote scarcely fresh at 11@12c @ dozen.

FISH.—Are dull with only a small jobbing business at 5@6½c @ lb for prime.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Prices are easy with an active demand. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1 50; onions, ¾ bushel crate, $1 25@1 50; cabbage $1 75 @2 00 ¾ barrel; cucumbers $1 50 ¾ bushel; cherries $2 50@3 00 ¾ bushel; raspberries $3 50@4 00 ¾ bushel; blackberries $3 00@3 50 ¾ bushel; $1 25@1 50 ¾ bucket; whortleberries $1 25@1 50 ¾ bucket; peaches $2 50@3 00 ¾ box.

HONEY.—The market is quiet and steady, with domestic ruling at 20@23c ¾ lb; new California 25c ¾ lb.

POULTRY.—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 55@60c ¾ pair by the coop.

POTATOES.—The demand for prime potatoes is moderately good and the market on the best grades is steady, while stock that is liable to injure by keeping is pushed on the market for what it will bring. We quote prime at $2 25@2 50 per barrel; $1 90@2 00 for common to choice.

VINEGAR.—There is a moderate demand at 10@13c ¾ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

There was a steady and unchanged market, the quotations of yesterday continuing to rule to-day. Receipts are liberal, aggregating 12,200 pieces and 357 tierces for the week.

BACON.—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9½c ¾ pound; short rib sides 12½c; clear sides 12¾c.

CURED MEATS.—Hams are firm at 15c ¾ lb for extra sugar cured canvased. Breakfast bacon, no change and we quote sugar cured at 14½c. Sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, were firm, being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, is unchanged 10 @ 10½c. Beef tongues, ¾ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD.—The market was easy and lower. We quote refined lard in tierces 12½c ¾ lb. In half barrels 13½c ¾ lb; in buckets 13½c ¾ lb; in 5-lb caddies 13½c ¾ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14½c ¾ lb; in 5-lb pails 15c ¾ lb; in 5-lb pails 15c ¾ lb; in 5-lb pails 16½c ¾ lb.

LARD OIL.—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80@85c ¾ gallon; No. 2 at 60@65c; miners' oil, white winter, 60@; yellow winter 57c.

MESS PORK.—There was a steady feeling with light business at $21 50@21 75 ¾ barrel.

TALLOW.—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 8¼@8¾c ¾ lb; country do 7¾@8c ¾ lb.

Groceries.

A steady jobbing business is reported by the leading grocery houses. Values continue steady and unchanged in all important respects. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	¾ lb.	Sugars.	¾ lb.
Fancy Rio	23½	Standard A	11⅝@11¾
Choice Rio	21½	Standard B	11⅜@11½
Prime do	20½@21	Extra C	10¾@11
Good Rio	20½	Extra C—yel	10½
Ordinary Rio	19½	Granulated	12 c
Java	30 c	Franklin, B	10½ c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½ c
Rio, in papers	24@25 c	Crushed	12 c
3 grades do, 24	@25 c	Powdered	12 c
Rio, in bulk	21 c	Granulated	12 c
Java, in papers	33 c	*Molasses.*	¾ gall.
Java, in bulk	32@ c	Str'y ch. N. O	65c
Teas.		Gold do	58@60c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	Good do	50c
Gunpowder	35c@$1	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@ 90	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Japan	30@ 85	Sugar drips	60@62c
Oolong	35@ 90	Lower grades	35@50c
Fancy	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	30@ 75	Irish soap, ¾ box	4½@ 5
Rice.		S. S. Star, ¾ box	5 75
Choice Carlina	6½@7¼c	Babbitt's best, ¾ box	6 75
Patna	7 c	Gold do	5 50
Rangoon	6 c	Extra oil do	4 50
Louisiana	6¼@7 c	Do. N. Y. City, ¾ box	4c
Starch.		Gorham mottled soap	4c
Pearl	5½@6 c	California, ¾ box	4½ 50
Silver gloss	6½@7c	*Soda.*	
Corn	10½@10¾c	Bi-carb, in kegs	4½@5 c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in 5 lb papers	6 c
Cloves	50 c	Bi-carb, in ¼ papers	7 c
Allspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	33@35 c	Star, full w't	16@17 c
Nutmegs	90c@$1	Sperm	40@45c
Pepper	19@20 c	Mould	11@12 c

FISH.—The market is moderately active. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore mackerel	22 00	Pickerel, hf-bbls	3 50
No. 2 do	14 00	Large George's cod	5 50
Large No. 3 do	12 00	Medium do	5 c
No. 3 mackerel	9 00	Boneless codfish	6½ c
Whitefish	5 50	cod	9 ¾ c
California salmon, hf-bbls	9 00	No. 1 herring, ¾ bx	40 c
Labrador herring, split, ¾ bbl	8 00	Scaled herring, do	50 c
Lake do, hf-bbls	2 25	Holland do ¾ keg	1 40

FOREIGN FRUITS.—There is an active trade and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 16½c ¾ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ¾ lb. Currants 8@8½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 6½@7c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 22c; do Jordan 55c; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 14c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@13c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ¾ box, $12 00; Messina, ¾ box, $8 00. Oranges are firmer at $7 50 ¾ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ¾ hundred.

CANNED GOODS.—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ¾ cans per doz, $1 75; Raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 25; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ¾ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

July 22.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined east ward by the various railroads:

	Rec'pts crude. Rail. Bbls.	Exp'rts Penn'a. R. R. Bbls.	Exp'rts Al. Val. R. R. Bbls.
Monday, July 17	10,409		1,487
Tuesday, July 18	6,106		5,357
Wednesday, July 19	4,974		1,070
Thursday, July 20	4,000		3,726
Friday, July 21	5,175		1,002
Saturday, July 22	6,396		559
Total	37,060		12,051
Since January 1	835,977	1,264	431,204
To July 22, 1876	874,037		443,445
Same time 1875	967,380	1,033	328,964
Same time 1874	1,154,919	86,795	477,900
Same time 1873	1,063,988	32,443	453,728
Same time 1872	646,072	57,714	313,145
Same time 1871	627,202	60,527	307,341
Same time 1870	624,490	87,953	292,214
Same time 1869	665,179	70,002	314,471
Same time 1868	682,147	91,451	255,889

BUSINESS.—The market during the week was one of unusual excitement. Prices have steadily advanced and in the East the high prices obtained were the highest reached for a long time. The oil men are disposed to look good under existing circumstances. The fire at Duke on Thursday destroyed a large amount of oil. This, no doubt, assisted to strengthen the market. At present the advantages are on the side of holders, who will, no doubt, make good use of the same. The following are the

SALES AND RESALES:

Bbls.		Bbls.	
Monday	94,000	Thursday	81,500
Tuesday	113,000	Friday	102,000
Wednesday	136,000	Saturday	118,000
Total			668,500
Last week			630,000

CRUDE RECEIPTS.—The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past two weeks:

Last week.	This week.
Crude received, barrels	40,221

The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past twelve years from January 1st to—

	Barrels.
July 22, 1876	874,037
Same time 1875	967,380
Same time 1874	1,154,919
Same time 1873	1,063,988
Same time 1872	646,072
Same time 1871	627,202
Same time 1870	624,490
Same time 1869	665,179
Same time 1868	682,147
Same time 1867	694,000
Same time 1866	1,000,000
Same time 1865	1,000,000

REFINED.—Market firm. The advance noted in our last has been fully maintained. Sales were reported during the week at 20c, and 14c, the highest point reached for some time. Large shipments to interior points. New buffalo sales were made at 17¾c, Philadelphia 17¾c and Baltimore at the same figures.

OIL BARRELS.—Are very firm at a further advance. We quote city-made at $1 55@1 60; country do at $1 35@1 40.

CRUDE.—July 22.—The market for refined has again been fairly active, and prices have further advanced. Sales were reported at 17@17¼c, closing at the latter rate. Crude has been more in favor, and about 9,000 bbls sold at 12@12½c, closing at 12c bid.

The following are the receipts of petroleum for the week:

Crude, bbls	29,940
Refined, bbls	21,500

NEW YORK, July 22.—We market for crudes is quiet but firm, closing at 9¾@9¾c in bond 13@13½c in shipping order. Refined nominal ues very firm and prices still favor sellers; sales have been made of 6,000 A. D. Thomson at 20c and at 19¾c; and at the close sales were rumored at 19½c. Case oil is quiet; quoted at 20¼@ 20c, as to color. Naphtha is quiet and firm at 16@16½c. In Philadelphia 16,500 barrels refined sold at 17@17¼c, closing at 17¼c bid and in Baltimore 5,000 barrels sold at 17¾c, the market closing at 17¾c.

Export since Jan. 1— 1876 1875

From New York	6,703,739	72,901,307
Other ports	32,201,879	30,158,035
Total gallons	113,605,618	112,059,342
Same time 1874, gallons	111,253,961	111,253,961
Same time 1873	114,251,961	

BOSTON, July 22.—Petroleum holds steadily the gain of a week ago, and shows a tendency to firmer advance, being sustained in the higher prices in the New York market generally. The stock held here is light, while the supply coming in is somewhat under the rate of the same period last year. Sales is successfully by the speculative tenor at the producing points, where the flowing wells seem for the moment to be doing very poorly.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, July 22.—Market quiet at 9¾@ 10c.

OIL CITY, July 22.—Market firm at 9¾@10c bid for United; immediate shipment 9¾@9¾c; 2 50.

ROUSEVILLE, July 22.—Market firmly held at 9¾@9¾c.

TIDIOUTE, July 22.—Market firm at 9¾@9¾c 2 45.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Market firm and advancing; standard white 17¼@17½c; crude 12c bid; naphtha 9c in bulk.

PARKERS, July 22.—Market quiet and steady at 9¾c bid for United; 9¾c asked; $1 45 bid for Union; $2 00 asked; $1 46¾ bid for immediate shipment.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 22.—Petroleum firm; crude 9½c; refined 17½c; naptha 16½c for city.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Petroleum dull; refined 17¼@17½c; crude, in barrels, 13c.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 14½c; prime white 13½c.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Refined petroleum 10¾d; spirits 6d.

ANTWERP, July 22.—Refined petroleum 30¾ francs.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

[By Matthew Addy & Co.]

July 22.—We have no material change to note since last report. Sales have been light during the week, but buyers anticipate a change in the future, and will operate to a limited extent. Prices remain as heretofore quoted.

BOSTON.

July 22.—Pig continues to sell in a trivial, irregular way, the market showing little actual strength to cash buyers although there is certainly a strong stand at 50c a ton better prices than were current in May. Forge sales are chiefly of No. 1, for machinery purposes, No. 2, which goes largely into buildings, &c., being ruled relatively out of the market by the anxiety of bricks and Eastern lines.

Bar has had a fair jobbing trade, with rather more uniformity to prices. The stocks generally are quite small, but as yet few orders, July being the order month, have been placed.

Steel continues to report a very quiet trade and prices steady.

PHILADELPHIA.

July 22.—Iron—Pig is unaltered in price, and the demand is quiet. Sales of 300 tons No. 1 foundry, in lots, at $22 00@23 00; No. 2 at $21 00, and Lehigh grey forge, at furnace, at $18 00, cash.

Manufactured Iron—Bars are worth 2.3c ¾ lb. New rails are rather dull of sale, but the mills are kept tolerably busy on former contracts. We quote steel rails at $60@60 00 @ ton, and $30 @41 00. Old are held at $22 50@24 50. Scrap iron meets a fair demand at $16 00@ 19 00 for cast, and $20 00@22 00 for wrought.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER EXCHANGE—Samuel Musgrave, 5 doz willow baskets; Duff & Sons, 50 bxs soap; Wm Cooper, 20 do f c cement; T C Jenkins, 25 bbls do, 25 bxs starch; Kramer & Vogie, 100 do Edmiston's whisky; Duff & Sons, 5 do; Holtzman & Wiederhold, 5 do; Dilworth Bros, 5 bbls sugar; Johnston, E. & Co, 50 bbls molasses; M McWhinney & Co, 12 bales excelsior; G H Danner & Sons, 7 pkgs cribs; C M Johnson, 10 do box stuff, 97 bales straw.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 22.—Manufactured copper dull; sheathing 30c; ingot 26c. Tin firm at 29@29½c. Pig iron dull and unsettled; Scotch $21 00; American $19 00@23 00. Russia sheeting 12c, good. Nails steady at $2 90@3 00. Lead $4 60@ 5 35. Horse-shoes quiet at $3 00@3 20 00.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 22, 1876.

The Market

There was little doing to-day in the way of sales, the bulk of business being transacted in the early part of the week.

During the past three days 150 cars through cattle, 30 cars hogs and 17 cars sheep were delivered and watered in the yards. During the same period there were 2 cars local cattle, 22 cars hogs and 8 cars sheep received.

The market during the week could not be called a brisk one, but rather dull and draggy. The closing quotations were for prime cattle, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs, $5 25@5 50 to $5 00@5 50 for stockers. First to fair shipping hogs $7 00@7 25, and roughs $5 00@5 75. Extra, 100 to 160 lb sheep, $5 00@ 5 25; common, $3 00@3 25. Everything disposed of except a few hogs.

SALES.

The following sales of live stock were made to-day by leading commission men:

CATTLE.

Saturday, July 22.—18 head, 18,190 lbs, $4 75; 3, 2,140, $4 20; 1, 1,050, $4 02½; 15, 17,820, $4 50; 3 cows, 3,320, $4 00.

HOGS.

Saturday, July 22.—88 head, 22,660 lbs, $7 10; 88, 5,920, $6 85; 111, 22,200, $7 00; 12, 2,160, $6 90; 7, 2,410, $5 75; 2 roughs, 570, $5 00; 125, 30,000, $6 85; 2, 750, $6 00; 4 roughs, 1,440, $5 30; 61, 10,980, $6 70; 2, 290, $7 00; 20, 3,140, $6 40; 4, 1,220, $6 00; 45, 10,080, $6 80; 97, 17,870, $6 75; 100, 21,690, $6 85; 111, 25,240, $6 65; 2 roughs, 770, $5 75; 87, 20,350, $6 85.

SHEEP.

Saturday, July 22.—205 head, 1,655 lbs, $4 75; 207, 17,900, $4 00; 3 stags, $10 00.

[By Associated Press.]

CHICAGO, July 22.—Cattle—Receipts 9:00 head. Shipments 3,200 head. Market steady but prices unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts 30,000 head. Shipments 5,200 head. Market quiet but steady; light $6 40@ 6 50; heavy $6 35@6 50; packing $6 15@6 30; Philadelphias $6 60.

SHEEP—Receipts 100 head. Market nominal.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Cattle only in local demand.

HOGS—Scarce, little doing and prices unchanged.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Hogs quiet but firm; fair to good light $6 30@6 80; do heavy $6 70@ 6 90.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 22.—Hogs $5

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 58, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 23, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.961	69	82.5	N W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.928	72	45		Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.868	68	67	N W.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer...29.905 Highest thermom....75
Mean thermom.... 65 Lowest thermom....62

Attention, Veterans.

You are notified to attend a meeting to be held in Select Council Chamber, City Hall, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday evening, July 25th, at 7½ P. M. Business of importance.

A. J. PENTECOST, Chairman.

Reported Robberies from the Person.

Anthony Miller reported at the Mayor's office yesterday that he had been robbed of $7 50 in a saloon on Market street Saturday night.

Patrick Owens reported to Officer Tetley that he was robbed, on Saturday night, in Weyman's saloon, Water street, of $20.

Robbers Arrested.

Officer Cronin, with assistance he called, succeeded, yesterday morning, in arresting three burglars. They were discovered in the attempt to enter a shoe store at Seventh avenue and Washington streets. Their names, as given, are Samuel Wright, Frank Gallagher and Charles Kernan, and they will be dealt with according to law, to-day, by Mayor McCarthy.

Eleventh Ward Republicans.

The Republicans of the Eleventh ward held a meeting Saturday night and organized for the fall campaign by the election of the following permanent officers:

President—Wm. C. McCarthy.
Vice Presidents—Amos Stiff, Jacob F. Slagle, Andrew Nesbit, J. L. Furst, Fred. Schultze, J. E. Moorhead, James McGoffin and James M. Sleeth.
Secretaries—George M. Rankin, Alex. E. McCandless, Charles C. Montooth and J. J. Ballard.

Withdrawal of the Fast Mail.

Postmaster Negley, on Saturday, received the following order:

NEW YORK, July 22, 1876.

Postmaster, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SIR—After the 23d instant, the only postal car service remaining on the east and west Pennsylvania lines will be on the Cincinnati express west and the Atlantic express east between New York and Pittsburgh, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago postal car between Pittsburgh and St. Louis. No mails to be carried on the Limited Mail train, the Day express or the Fast Line mail.

Respectfully, R. C. JACKSON, Supt. R. M. S. 2d Div.

Burglaries in New Brighton.

A burglar, on Thursday night, ascended to a window of the bed chamber of Dr. McKinney, and, by means of a pole with a hook affixed to one end, robbed the room of a coat and had his pants in rapid transit, when the owner awoke and "howled a whoop," which caused the thief to abandon his undertaking for that quarter. Friday night an attempt was made to burglarize Mr. Lingle's dwelling, but the burglars were frightened away by a member of the family who was aroused from his slumbers by the noise made by the thieves in trying to force open a window. Mr. Smith's residence and bakery were visited on the same night and robbed of a silver watch and $3 00 in cash.

Oil Destroyed by Lightning.

Lightning has destroyed a greater amount of oil this year than any other agency, and the loss from that cause has been greater than ever before during the same period, about three months. The following statement shows the number of barrels destroyed:

Marion, April 4, 45,000; Silgo, April 13, 1,000; Oil City, June 3, 44,000; Petrolia, June 8, 300; Petroleum Center, June 13, 800; Bradford, June 13, 25,000; Truntman, June 17, 3,000; Fairview, June 26, 24,000; Rynd farm, July 2, 100; Pittsburgh, July 9, 12,000; Millertown, July 11, 2,775; Pittsburgh, July 12, 7,500; Beaver City, July 13, 1,200; Dibl station, July 20, 64,899; minor fires, 4,000; total, 256,341.

Narrow Escape.

Thomas Boyd, a driver of one of Washington's brewery wagons, had a narrow escape from death Saturday afternoon. He was driving his wagon along Liberty street, and at Eleventh he attempted to drive across the railroad track in front of a freight train which was leaving the depot. He made no allusion to the warning given him by the flagman on duty there, but urged his horses onto the track when the locomotive was within a few feet of him. The animals got over safely, but the engine caught the hind part of the wagon, and carried it, wagon, horses and driver a distance of about thirty feet. Boyd was thrown from the vehicle, and had it not been for a by-passman pulling him from the wreck, he would probably have been run over—as it was, he escaped without injury. The horses only received a few slight scratches.

Alleged Infanticide.

On Saturday some children playing about an open lot between Fifth and Sixth streets, South Side, discovered the body of an infant in a cess pool. They gave notice to people in the neighborhood and the body was taken out and given over to the coroner without delay, for an inquest this evening. Several of the city police have been inquiring into the matter and have arrested a young unmarried woman who is supposed to be the mother, although she stoutly denies it. Notwithstanding this the officers have obtained facts tending to fasten the paternity upon her, and portions of clothing found upon the babe have been identified as belonging to her. The girl offered to allow an examination of her person, but upon a doctor being called she refused. She is now in the Thirtieth ward station house.

Base Ball.

The game at Union Park, last Saturday, between the New Havens and the Alleghenys, resulted in the defeat of the latter, the score being 3 to 1 in favor of the visiting club.

The Marker Rush club defeated the Robert Liddells—17 to 16.

The Mt. Ox Stevens and W. N. Erwin clubs played on the South Side Saturday afternoon. The Stevens boys won by a score of 11 to 8.

The members of the Pittsburgh Fire Department are anxious to play the members of the Allegheny Fire Department a match game of base ball.

At Erie, on Saturday afternoon, a game was played between the Cincinnati jurors and the officers of the court. The following are the names of players:

United States Jurors—Fox, Watson, Barton, Purviance, Muller, Ritchie, Case, Luckey, Smith.

United States officials—Grant, Force, Gamble, McCandless, Hall, Parmiee, Lindsay, Metcalf, Kolar.

The score, like the thermometer, was up in eighties.

Alleged Forgery and Perjury.

On Saturday afternoon, before Alderman Burke, there was a hearing in the case of John Schultz, charged, on oath of M. T. Brant, with forging a judgment note for $4,000. Mr. Brant carries on the tinning business at No. 12 Wood street, and although Schultz seemingly was a partner in the business it is alleged that he was but an employee. In Brant's name, but it is alleged by Brant that the judgment note of $4,000, which caused the present proceeding, did not come within the meaning of the article of agreement, and that Schultz had no authority to sign Brant's name to the judgment note was payable "one day after date," and Mr. Brant asserts that the first time he was aware that there was any such note in existence was when the Sheriff called on him and closed up his store for failing to meet it.

After a hearing of all the evidence it was apparent that the whole question was as to whether or not the judgment note signed by Schultz in Brant's name was within the meaning of the notes referred to in the article of agreement. Alderman Burke concluded that that was a matter for a jury to determine, and accordingly held Schultz in $2,000 bail for trial. Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., went security for the accused, and he was released.

Schultz has prosecuted Brant, before Alderman McMasters, for perjury, alleging that in his testimony in the above case he swore falsely. The accused confessed to the sum of $5,000 for a hearing on Saturday next.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe.

Freiberg & Workman vs. Charles P. Orvis Auditor's report confirmed absolutely.

Melchoir Varner was discharged, on his own petition, as bail assignee of James Gray, and was ordered to reconvey all the assigned property to the assignees.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Alex. Greenwald to Samuel Floersheim, Henry Gerwig and Fred. Gwinner were appointed viewers to appraise the property assigned.

In the voluntary assignment of H. T. Wright to Peter Keil, Jr., A. H. Slater and E. D. Davis were appointed appraisers.

In the voluntary assignment of James Strauss, John Wilson and A. D. Burns were appointed appraisers.

John Fichlingner vs. Kimira Leonhart; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded. The petitioner represents that the defendant was already married when she became his wife, he thinking that her husband was dead, whereas he was not.

Henry Darlington vs. F. H. Coursin. C. C. Taylor appointed examiner to take testimony.

Sarah Buck vs. Edwin Buck; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

First National Bank of Newark, Ohio, vs. Holmes, Lafferty & Co., garnishees. Thomas MacConnell appointed auditor to distribute funds paid into Court by garnishees.

School District of Ross township vs. George Urnks *et al.* Lewis McMullin appointed master and examiner.

Thomas vs. O'Connell; vs. Bridget O'Connell; libel in divorce. A. F. Alexander appointed commissioner to take testimony.

Margaret Moore, by her next friend, vs. Wm. W. Moore, libel in divorce. Eugene M. O'Neill appointed commissioner to take testimony *ex parte* libellant.

Matthew G. Smith vs. David Wilhelm, N. W. Shafer appointed guardian *ad litidem* in the matter of the estate of the minor children of George Smith, deceased.

S. B. Hayden was appointed Election Assessor of the Third district of the Fifth ward.

William Chambers vs. David Kirby; new trial granted unless plaintiff will agree within ten days to reduce the verdict to $3,000.

William Ward vs. Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works; motion to take off non-suit refused.

James Kelly vs. School Directors of Wilkins township *et al.* Preliminary injunction refused.

In four cases against the Nation Trust Company, rules on plaintiffs to show cause why judgment should not be opened as to Henry Gerwig, were discharged.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this Court, sitting at Erie, the Grand Jury found true bills as follows:

John Mogel, passing or having in his possession counterfeit money.

Anthony Schnell, not paying special tax upon liquor and tobacco sold. Two indictments.

Anton Wolf, not paying special tax on liquor sold.

The case of the United States vs. Ed. Barre, *alias* Tax Barry, *alias*, &c., was concluded on Friday. The Government made out such a strong case that the defense submitted the case on the testimony and the jury with their minds made up in the jury box, rendered a verdict of guilty. He was convicted on three indictments. On Saturday he was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, and undergo five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

THE COOPER SHOP FIRE.

Loss About $20,000—An Incendiary's Work.

The destruction by fire of the barrel factory in the Second ward, Allegheny, early Saturday morning occasions a loss of about $20,000. The building was a large sheet iron structure, 216x40 feet, and was owned by William League, who occupied the lower story as an oil barrel manufactory. The upper portion was taken up by the Pittsburgh Keg and Barrel Factory. The ground on which the building stood belongs to the Denny estate. Mr. League estimates his loss, including the building, at about $12,000. On this there is insurance in the following companies for the sums named:

Ætna, $2,000; Rochester, $1,000; Birmingham, $1,000; Ben Franklin, $1,000.

Some of the machinery destroyed was very costly. Mr. League employed about seventy coopers and about thirty boys to do other work. Several weeks ago there was a strike, and about twenty-five coopers left.

The Pittsburgh Keg and Barrel Company, which occupied the second story, is represented by Messrs. Walters & Waeger. They had on hand stock and machinery of the value of about $6,200, which is the estimated amount of their loss. There was an insurance on it of $4,700, apportioned as follows in the companies stated:

Allemania, $1,200; Amazon, of Cincinnati, $800; German, of Buffalo, $500; Pennsylvania, of this city, $800; and Citizens, also of this city, $800.

The fire broke out in the west end of the building at about two o'clock. The fires had been all put out in the evening in the hour of quitting work, which gives the parties interested in it no way of accounting for it but by incendiarism. There was a watchman employed at the establishment, who, as soon as he discovered the fire, ran to a box at the corner of Sarah street and Irwin avenue, but the wires being deranged by the storm the alarm would not sound. He was obliged to run about five squares and notify the firemen at the Arch street Engine House, the engines appeared probably twenty minutes after the fire was discovered.

During the progress of the fire Thomas Carroll, an employee, who was sleeping in the second story, was badly burned on the head and hands, but succeeded in jumping out of a window in time to save his life. He was taken to the Stanton House Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Voight, and Saturday morning Mr. McGonnigle had him sent to the Home. Carroll is of unsound mind, and has been in Dixmont two or three times, and also at the Home. His wife is now in Dixmont, and his children at the Poor House.

Michael Cafferty, a member of the Columbia Eng. ine Company, was struck on the shoulder by a piece of falling timber and sustained painful injuries. He soon recovered, however, and was able to be on duty yesterday.

JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Compliment from the Grand Jury at Erie.

The Grand Jury, at Erie, finished their labors on Friday and accompanied their presentment with resolutions complimentary to the judicial career of Judge McCandless.

The following is the paper submitted with a request to the clerk that the same should be embodied in the minutes of the proceedings of the court.

WHEREAS, The Honorable Wilson McCandless, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, with this session of the court terminates his official relations with the people after a judicial career embracing a period of seventeen years; and

WHEREAS, We the members of the Grand Jury at this term of the said court, now in session at Erie, consider it our duty as well as pleasure and privilege, to bear testimony of our appreciation of him in his relations both as a private citizen and as a judicial officer. Therefore we hereby resolve—

First—That during his long term of his official career, by a conscientious and faithful discharge of his duties, and by his dignified yet at all times courteous conduct towards all suitors in his court, and by his many eminent personal qualities, he has endeared himself to the people of this district, and to all who have had their highest esteem and consideration.

Second—That we regret that a cause has arisen whereby his judgment has dictated a necessity for his retirement from a position which he has not only ably filled, but has well adorned; and we regret the loss to our people of an able jurist, whose rire experience would have rendered his future service of incalculable benefit to his fellow jurists, members of the bar and general public.

Third—That in his retirement to private life Judge McCandless carries with him the highest commendations and confidence of his fellow citizens, who honor him for the lustre he has shed on the high place it has been his good fortune to occupy, and who love him for the many noble virtue which shines in all his actions. We trust that a release from the cares and duties of official station will tend to his comfort and add many years to his life, to be spent in the society of his friends and family.

Fourth—That we request the Court to direct that this paper be filed and entered on the minutes of this term of the District Court.

To the sentiment of the above resolution Judge McCandless responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN—I thank you for this high compliment to my judicial character. Had I the power of selection, I once possessed it I would respond in fitting terms, as it is I can only say I thank you; I sincerely thank you.

The Court thereupon discharged the jury.

THE VALLEY CAMP GROUND.

Interesting Meeting on Saturday—Committees Appointed, Etc.

The Trustees of the Allegheny Camp Meeting Association held a meeting on the ground on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, at which time they transacted considerable business looking to the interest of the lot holders and the approaching camp meeting. The time for holding will be determined by the committee appointed for that purpose, as well as to secure eminent ministers from abroad to assist in the dedicatory services.

It is expected that two of the Bishops will be at the meeting, as well as other distinguished ministers. There will be another excursion to the grounds on Wednesday, the 26th, to give others an opportunity to select lots. Those now holding lots are notified that on Saturday, most of them members of the old Tarentum Camp Meeting Association.

There are now nearly completed three cottages, built by Mr. Sharon, Mr. Sankey and Mr. Morgan. Many others are contracted for and will be put up immediately.

The grounds are in splendid order rapidly and the springs, to the number of five or six, are already cleaned out, and will be put to use immediately. The trustees made the following rules to be enforced by the lot committee, who also were empowered to cut any tree or sapling without the consent and advice of the committee, and that all hedges shall be set six feet back from the line of pin marks on avenues and streets. They shall also build all work done under the old contract. The following is the committees appointed by the President:

On Locating Public Building and Walks—J. H. Walter, Samuel Hamilton, W. J. Kountz, John Fullerton and J. A. Smith.

On Springs—Saturday—David Kirby, new trial granted unless plaintiff will agree within ten days to reduce the verdict to $3,000.

On Purchase of Property—J. H. Nobbs, R. S. P. McCall, H. L. Beavers and Charles Parkin.

On Organizing for Dedication—William Van Kirk, W. B. Brickell, George C. Rice, E. J. Unger and S. H. Baird.

Railroads—J. H. Walter, W. Van Kirk, W. B. Haslett, J. B. Stewart.

Committee on names of avenues and springs—E. J. Unger, W. J. Kountz, J. G. Matthews.

Lots and Roads—W. B. Haslett, J. G. Matthews, J. B. Stewart, W. B. Fullerton.

All persons who do not pay the first instalment by the first of August will have their lots confiscated, and given to others. The treasurer, W. B. Brickell, can be found at the Homestead Bank, Smithfield street.

THE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

The Court Refuses a Quo Warranto.

In the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* W. G. Johnston *et al.*, *vs.* A. M. Brown *et al.*, the respondents made a motion in the Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, to dismiss the rule against them and the same was allowed. It will be recollected that some time ago the relators applied for a writ of *quo warranto* on the respondents, as the directors of the Trades-men's Industrial Institute to show by what authority they hold their offices, it being claimed that the election was an illegal one. The Court granted a rule on the respondents to show cause why a *quo warranto* should not issue as prayed for. The respondents, through counsel, Messrs. Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay, made a motion to dismiss the rule, for the following reasons:

First—Because the writ was made returnable within a less number of days than is required by law, and the practice in such cases.

Second—Because the relators do not, in law, the competent parties to demand the relief sought.

Third—Because upon the facts alleged in the suggestion filed, said relators, even if proper parties, are estopped from demanding the relief sought.

Fourth—Because on the facts set out in said suggestion, the Court cannot grant the relief prayed, for want of proper parties as respondents.

Fifth—Because the facts set out in said suggestion, even if true, are not sufficient in law to justify the issue of a writ of *quo warranto*.

The Court granted the motion and dismissed the rule.

BADLY BEATEN.

Fight on the South Side—Man Seriously Injured.

Michael Laughran, a roller, and George Drake, a nailer, got into a difficulty in a South Side saloon on Saturday evening, about nine o'clock, and visited the hill side in the vicinity of Mount Oliver Incline to fight it out. They were accompanied by another man, Governer Keefer by name, who witnessed the battle, and, it is even alleged, took part in it on behalf of Laughran. A short time after the fight Drake was found lying upon the ground unable to get up, and very badly beaten, being cut and bruised about the head. The wounded man was taken to the Station house and the information of the fight was subsequently ascertained. It appeared that Laughlin had got into trouble in the saloon with another man, whom he put out, using him very roughly. It was at this time that Drake came along and challenged the unknown man's part got into the difficulty with Laughran.

Keefer was arrested yesterday, and on oath of Officer Reese was committed to jail by Deputy Mayor Hoerr. Laughran gave himself up and entered bail for a hearing.

LEGAL NOTES.

Judge Ketcham will take the oath of office to-day, at Erie, and succeed Judge McCandless, as United States District Judge.

Elizabeth Smith will have a hearing in the Common Pleas, on Tuesday, on a *habeas corpus*, based on the allegation that she has been illegally committed to the Workhouse.

It is said that Judge Ketcham has been looking for a residence in Williamsport, but those familiar with the business of the court state that it will be necessary for him to live here.

The death of Captain Knox, tipstaff of the Common Pleas Court No. 3, was feelingly alluded to by Judge Ewing, on Saturday. His Honor expressed his regret at the demise of Mr. Knox, and said that he had been a faithful officer. Judge Ewing announced that no appointment would be made to fill the vacancy before the first of December.

Michael Dunn, through his father, John Dunn, filed a petition in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 Saturday, for the purpose of securing the release of the petitioner from the workhouse, where, he alleges, he is illegally confined. The prisoner was committed June 26, 1876, by Mayor McCarthy, for a term of six months, on a charge of vagrancy. He claims that he is a blacksmith, and not a vagrant. A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted on Superintendent Cordner, directing him to produce the body of the petitioner in Court. Returnable July 25th. A writ of *certiorari* was also granted, to be directed to Mayor McCarthy to produce the record in the case at the same time.

EX-MAYOR LOWRY died from the effects of excessive heat. His funeral takes place this afternoon, from the residence of his brother, Mr. Joseph Lowry, Ridge street, near Thirty-third, Thirteenth ward.

MR. RUBIE'S REPLY.

The Printed Statements Not According to the Record.

What T. C. Jenkins Has to Testify—Maross Jenkins' Testimony Flatly Denied.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Since the publication of what purported to be the testimony of Maross Jenkins before the Committee on Commerce at Washington, inquiring into freight discriminations, several of the city papers have been calling upon the railroad officers charged by that publication with dishonest exactions, for explanation. I am one of the officers named, and several others were named in such connection, as to leave the impression that I had said to Mr. Jenkins I had divided illegal gains with them. At the risk of resting under these imputations for a few days I determined before answering to procure an authentic copy of what Jenkins did testify before the committee. I have now before me a certified copy of his testimony, and desire space in your paper for a reply, so far as that testimony affects myself personally, and implicates other officers by what it is alleged I said of them.

The general subject of freight discriminations it is not my duty to take up, either to expose the inaccuracies of Mr. Jenkins' testimony or to discuss the public questions involved. Those are subjects under the control of the superior officers of the company, whose directions either as to rates or drawbacks when fixed, it is simply my duty to obey.

I confine myself to the charges of personal dishonesty so boldly made and so extensively circulated in the community within the last ten days. These charges are that, as the local freight agent of the Pennsylvania Company, I have been settling with T. C. Jenkins for drawbacks or rebates upon flour, receiving vouchers for larger amounts than I paid them and divising the difference with the other officers of the company. In the testimony, as published in the *Sunday Critic* of the 16th inst., the following is given as having been testified to before the committee:

"Mr. Cochran—Do you know anything about drawbacks given to merchants in Pittsburgh?

"Mr. Jenkins—Yes, sir; I do know of merchants getting drawbacks.

"Chairman—How do you know?

"Mr. Jenkins replied: I know because I received them myself when clerking for T. C. Jenkins & Bro.

"Chairman—Who paid them to you?

"Mr. Jenkins—B. H. Rubie, local freight agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

"Chairman—Upon what were you paid drawbacks?

"Mr. Jenkins—On shipments of flour received from Chicago.

"Question—Were these drawbacks paid to you more than once?

"Answer—Sometimes; cannot say exactly how often. Rubie gave me vouchers to take to the store to have signed by the firm, and which he returned to me after signing. I sometimes gave me money and at other times his personal check.

"Question—On what bank were checks drawn?

"Answer—I think upon the Allegheny National bank.

"Question—Why did you not draw the money on the voucher in the usual way from the treasurer of the company direct?

"Answer—Rubie requested me to return vouchers to him, whereupon he deducted a portion of the amount named in them, and when his account was balanced I had the discrepancy between the amount paid and the amount of the vouchers, explained that he had to divide with the other officers."

"Question—Who are the other officers?

"Answer—T. C. Jenkins, William Stewart and J. N. McCullough, are his superior officers.

"Mr. Cochran asked—Do you know of any drawbacks being given since that time, and if so, to whom?

"Mr. Jenkins replied—B. H. Rubie, local freight agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, gave his personal check on the Allegheny National bank to T. C. Jenkins for $1,581, dated June 25, 1875, said check was deposited in the Penn Bank.

"Mr. Cochran—What was the usual amount deducted from vouchers presented to B. H. Rubie?

"Mr. Jenkins replied—I remember distinctly that on the first voucher I presented, which was for eighteen hundred dollars, I received but fifteen hundred dollars; the balance was kept to square among the officers, at least so Mr. Rubie informed me, as I presented on a number of times afterward to get drawbacks from Mr. Rubie until I was always retained, as I thought, a liberal percentage.

"Chairman—How do you recollect so distinctly?

"Mr. Jenkins—Why I recollect so distinctly the amount received for the first voucher I took was that, being quite young at that time, I was, of course, curious to know why I did not get all the money which was called for.

The quotation marks attached to this testimony as published in the *Critic* amount to an assertion that it was given in those words before the committee, and as thus copied, it puts me in the attitude of saying that some of the other officers of the company received a portion of the drawbacks, and by innuendo conveys the impression that Mr. Cochran and Mr. Colonel McCullough are the other officers alluded to. The testimony of Mr. Jenkins, given before the committee on this point, as certified by the clerk, is as follows:

By Mr. Cochran—Q—Do you know anything of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company ever allowing drawbacks or rebates?

A—Yes; I do. I never allow them to some of the flour men; and in fact I often hear of other companies saying that some persons are getting rebates.

Q—What personal knowledge have you on that subject?

A—I have collected rebates myself when I was a clerk for T. C. Jenkins & Bro., and also was employed with T. C. Jenkins & Bro., and at the end of the month they would send me up to the auditor's office to get vouchers. I would take the vouchers to the store and they would sign them, and then I would take them back to the auditor's office. Sometimes Mr. Rubie, the local freight agent, would give him personal checks for the amount of the drawback, and at other times he would give me the money. The first time I drew it the vouchers were for $1,800. He gave me $1,500 in money. I told him that that did not agree with the vouchers, and he said that they kept the $300 to divide among the officers.

Q—Who told you that?

A—Mr. B. H. Rubie, the local freight agent of the Fort Wayne Company.

Q—Where did he live?

A—Pittsburgh.

Q—When did he tell you this?

A—All the time I was getting the money from him.

Q—Did the company allow rebates of that kind to all?

A—I do not think they did; at least they said they did not be.

Q—Have they allowed you any drawbacks since you have been in business for yourself?

A—No; not exactly drawbacks. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was giving drawbacks to T. C. Jenkins & Bro., and Mr. Rubie paid it in his personal check. Mr. Rubie gave his personal check for $1,581 of drawback in June last, which we deposited in the Penn Bank. Mr. Jenkins to the credit of the stock account, and was deposited in the Penn Bank. The check was drawn on the Allegheny National Bank by B. H. Rubie.

If the person who furnished the testimony for the *Critic* had access to the committee's records, it will be seen that it has been distorted for a purpose, and that there are many very material variations between what the *Critic* published and what was actually given before the committee. Chief among the differences is the absence in the actual testimony of the names of Messrs. McCullough, Stewart and Cole, as alleged to have been given by me in connection with their having received drawbacks.

In the *Critic* Mr. Jenkins is made to say, in answer to a question of Mr. Cochran, that I retained a liberal percentage on all the vouchers; in the real testimony no such question is put by Mr. Cochran, and the charge by Mr. Jenkins is confined to the fact that I kept back the $1,800 voucher. Fair-minded men will draw their own conclusions as to the degree of credit to be given to the assertions of a newspaper which will permit to be altered, or falsified and slandered, published, which misrepresents the reputation of their fellow-citizens.

I proceed to notice, briefly, the specific charges. They are, in general way, first, that I paid in many instances less than the amount of vouchers, and second, that some two or three years ago a specific voucher for $1,800 was lifted by a payment of $1,500; third, that I gave my personal check to T. C. Jenkins, on the Allegheny National Bank, in June, 1875, for $1,581 or draw bills.

The general allegation I deny, and as covering that general allegation and the two specific charges, I make a positive affidavit that neither I or T. C. Jenkins himself, who ought certainly to have as accurate a knowledge of his own business as his clerk, ever paid to Jenkins or been puzzled with the fact that he was paid less than the amount of vouchers given by the employer. Ordinary business men would suppose that an employer would have required some explanation if a clerk or agent would return him $1,500 for an $1,800 receipt, if that transaction had taken place. That it is not true the affidavit clearly shows.

The specific date of the alleged payment by my personal check enables me to answer that transaction. So far from it being true that I gave my personal check and that any amount was returned to me, the vouchers made out and signed by the officers of the company, making the amount of $1,581 on freights in May and June, 1875, and receipted by T. C. Jenkins, are on file; and the check given in payment of those vouchers is dated July 1st, the check of J. F. Kurtz, cashier of the freight department, which was paid to T. C. Jenkins, as appears by the check and its indorsement, of which I here insert a copy:

PENN. FREIGHT STATION. PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R'Y. CASHIER'S OFFICE.

No. 1293. PITTSBURGH, July 23, 1875.

Allegheny National Bank.

Pay to the order of T. C. Jenkins

Fifteen Hundred and Eighty-one Dollars.

JULIUS KURTZ,
Cashier.

$1,581 00.

The testimony of Mr. Jenkins, given before the committee, not having named the officers alleged to have received drawbacks, which is published in the *Critic* as having been, is hardly necessary to say, I should deny a charge based on what is shown to be fabricated or altered testimony. His testimony, as published, is that I said the $300 retained that I spoke of was to be divided among "the other officers," without naming them. I unhesitatingly pronounce the statement a falsehood. I never made such a statement to Mr. Jenkins, and it is utterly untrue that I ever retained any part of a voucher for drawbacks or rebates, or paid any such money to any officer of the company.

To any one acquainted with the Pennsylvania Company, its mode of keeping accounts, charging its agents with all freight on manifests, requiring either the money or a voucher to discharge the account, with the supervision of vouchers before they reach me, with the checks which exist in the accounting department, and complete system, the very idea of such person the charges are absurd, and a mosaic payments or receipts as are manifested to by Mr. Jenkins could possibly be made without detection and exposed by some officer of the company.

I forbear making the comments which such an unwarranted attack upon my character might justify, contenting myself with this naked statement of facts, and leaving the public to judge of the character of this testimony.

B. H. RUBIE.

[Copy.]

Allegheny County, ss:

T. C. Jenkins being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says:

That he is now and has been since 1863, engaged in the flour business, a portion of the time on Liberty street, and now on Wood street, in the city of Pittsburgh.

That he is acquainted with Maross Jenkins, who was in the employ of deponent as clerk up almost three years and a half ago.

That he has carefully read the statement made in the *Critic* newspaper of date July 16, of testimony alleged to have been given by said Maross Jenkins before a sub-committee of Congress inquiring into the matter of freight discriminations.

That the statement that drawbacks or rebates were paid at any time by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, to said Maross Jenkins for and on account of deponent, or of the firm of T. C. Jenkins & Bro., is false in fact.

That in all cases any rebates or drawbacks coming to deponent or said firm were paid to deponent personally, and never in any case to said Maross Jenkins, that for such rebates or drawbacks deponent in every instance himself personally receipted to the proper officer of the railroad company.

And deponent further avers that in every case he received the full amount of rebate or drawback that no officer of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, or of the Pennsylvania Company, ever held back or received in any way, directly or indirectly, any portion of any drawback of deponent's, nor was any officer of said companies, or of either of them, in any way interested directly or indirectly, in such drawbacks, or in any part or portion thereof.

That it is not true that in any case such drawbacks, or any portion of them, was paid by the individual check of B. H. Rubie, or in any other way than in money or by the check of the cashier of the Pennsylvania Company at Pittsburgh.

And deponent further says that there is not a single statement of those alleged in said *Critic* newspaper to have been made by said Maross Jenkins, relative to drawbacks in connection with deponent's firm, that is true; that the whole of said alleged statement is false in fact.

[Signed.] T. C. JENKINS.
Sworn and subscribed, July 20, 1876.
[Signed.] M. H. HANEMAN,
[Seal.] Notary Public.

THE GREAT FLOOD.

Report of the Relief Committee of 1874—Names of the Drowned—Expenditures on Behalf of the Sufferers and Their Families.

The Citizens' Relief Committee appointed to distribute donations for the benefit of the sufferers by the great flood of July 26, 1874, have made their report, and have issued a neat pamphlet form. The following are the names of the members of the committee: A. M. Brown, Chairman; John A. Myler, Secretary; John Dean, Treasurer; John S. Slagle, A. L. Pearson, Robert Riddell, Rev. R. J. Dodds, J. S. Atkinson, Peter Connelly, D. O'Neil, Hugh McNeil, Wm. McCreery, S. J. Wainwright, Josiah King.

In giving a history of the flood the report says: The sudden and disastrous flood of July 26, 1874, was an event of such thrilling interest and surpassing importance that, like the great fire of April 10, 1845, it forms an epoch in the history of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, never to be forgotten.

We give below, from the report, a list of those drowned:

BUTCHERS' RUN.

1. August Bolster, aged five years; resided on O'Hara street and was buried on Troy Hill.

2. Louis Huber, aged thirty-three years; resided on O'Hara street and was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

3. William Hare, aged three weeks; resided on Center street and was buried in Spring Hill Cemetery.

4. Henry Hess, forty-three years of age; resided at No. 116 Chestnut street and was buried in the Troy Hill Cemetery.

5. Henry Shater, aged twenty-six years; resided at No. 41 Second street, and was buried in the Troy Hill Cemetery.

6. Joseph Schnepper, fifty-two years of age; resided on O'Hara street, and was buried with family in St. Mary's Cemetery.

7. Louisa Schnepper, forty-two years of age.

8. Louisa Schnepper, two years of age.

9. Mary Schnepper, fourteen years of age.

10. Lizzie Schnepper, aged eight years.

11. John Schnepper, aged four years.

12. Unknown male child, about ten years of age; buried in Allegheny Cemetery.

13. Mary Connelly, fifty-two years of age; resided on Butler street, and was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

14. Rosa Metzler, aged eleven months; resided on Center street, and was buried in Spring Hill Cemetery.

15. Sophia Metzel, aged twenty-eight years; resided on O'Hara street; buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

16. Jacob Metzel, aged one year; buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

17. Andrew Merdium, a child; buried in Spring Hill Cemetery.

18. Caroline Merdium, a child; buried in Spring Hill Cemetery.

19. Caroline Merdium, a child; buried in Spring Hill Cemetery.

20. I. T. Fuchs; buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

21. Joseph Fuchs; buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

22. Barbara Fuchs; buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

27. Archibald Arnold, aged twenty-two years; resided on Madison Avenue; buried in Uniondale Cemetery.

28. Mrs. Henry Leopold; resided on O'Hara street; was buried with rest of family in St. Mary's Cepetery.

29. Son of Henry Leopold.

30. Son of Henry Leopold.

31. Daughter of Henry Leopold.

32. Mrs. Barbara Huber, aged forty-two years; buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

33. Mr. Huber; buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

34. Mrs. Huber; buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

35. Mr. Geisler, aged forty years; buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

36. Mrs. Geisler, aged forty years; buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

37. Mr. Hufnagle; buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

38. Margaret Hufnagle, thirty-five years of age; buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

39. Henry Mattern, twenty-eight years of age; resided on East street, and was buried, with the rest of his family, in St. John's Cemetery.

40. Charles Mattern, aged four years.

41. Mrs. S. Mattern, twenty-five years of age.

42. Emma Mattern, aged nine months.

43. Wm. Hunsicker, twenty-five years of age; resided at No. 252 Ohio street; buried in Allegheny Cemetery.

44. Frank Schlotter, aged fifty-four years; resided at 218 Spring Garden avenue, and buried in Troy Hill Cemetery.

45. Emma Schlotter, six months; resided on Spring Garden avenue; buried in Troy Hill Cemetery.

46. Mrs. Mary Conlon, aged fifty-five years; resided on East street; buried in Brodhead Cemetery.

47. Mary Conlon, aged seven months; resided on East street; buried in Brodhead Cemetery.

48. Theresa Conlon, aged fourteen years; resided on East street; was buried in Brodhead Cemetery.

49. Emma Renkauff, aged four years; resided on East street; was buried in Troy Hill Cemetery.

50. Julia Renkauff, aged nine months; resided on East street; was buried in Troy Hill Cemetery.

51. Lizzie Rodgers, aged seventeen years; resided on East street, and was buried in Brodhead Cemetery.

52. Jane Wolting, aged fourteen years; resided at No. 259 Madison avenue, and was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

53. Mrs. Mary Winkler, aged twenty-eight years; resided on East street, and was buried in the Lutheran Cemetery.

54. Mrs. Mary Winkler; buried in Lutheran Cemetery.

55. Child of Mrs. Winkler; buried in Lutheran Cemetery.

56. Lizzie Connolly, aged fourteen years; resided on O'Hara street, and was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

57. —— Fuchs, daughter of J. F. Fuchs, four or five months old.

58. Unknown child; found in cellar about two weeks after the flood.

WOODS RUN.

1. Mary Forden, seven years of age; buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

2. James Forden, twenty-eight years of age; buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

3. James Forden, twenty-six years of age; buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

4. Timothy Forden, five years of age; buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

5. Forden, boy, aged two years; buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

6. Willie Gorman, aged three years; buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

7. John Gorman, aged thirty years; buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

8. Katie Gorman, boy, aged six months; buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

The following bodies were found floating in the river and were buried from Allegheny and the certificates returned to this office:

1. Mrs. Thorne, thirty-five years of age; resided in Mansfield, and was buried in the South side Cemetery.

2. George Hoover; aged seven years; drowned in Chartiers creek, and buried in Uniondale Cemetery.

3. M. McVay, thirty-two years of age; drowned in Saw